



# TRAVEL

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

MMXXIII

# BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

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*A. Preschi sculpsit*

PRINTING.

## EUROPE FROM A TO Z

1. [ABC.] Petite géographie amusante abécédaire nouveau offrant pour chaque lettre de l'alphabet une carte coloriée avec l'explication de chacune d'elles. Paris, P.-C. Lehuby, [1851].

Oblong 12mo, pp. [4], 73, [1 (blank)], with 25 plates comprising maps hand-coloured in outline; engraved initials; small tears to inner margins of half-title and title (not touching text), closed tear (without loss) to pp. 19-20 neatly repaired, some foxing to text leaves, occasional light foxing to plates; overall very good in original brown grained cloth, frames stamped in blind and gilt to covers, spine stamped in gilt, upper cover gilt lettered 'Petite géographie amusante', gilt edges, yellow endpapers; gilding somewhat faded, light wear to extremities, pastedowns renewed, upper hinge split but holding; ticket of 'Mlle S. Meuret, libraire ... à Nantes' to front pastedown; pencil note to p. 73. £4500

**A charming and very rare ABC intended to teach children European geography, from A for Allemagne to Z for Zara in Dalmatia, published just a few years after the upheavals of the revolutions of 1848.**

The twenty-five attractive plates comprise maps, with a corresponding letter of the alphabet and title, illustrating: the German Confederation; Belgium; Greece and Crete; Denmark; Spain; France; Great Britain; Holland; Italy; the Jura Mountains; the Carpathian Mountains; Lapland; Majorca, Minorca and Malta; the Kingdom of Naples; the Ural Mountains; Prussia; the points of the compass; Russia; Sweden; Turkey; the Swiss canton of Uri; Warsaw; the Júcar river in Spain; the French département of Yonne; and Zadar in modern-day Croatia. The accompanying text provides its young readers with pertinent information on politics, population, provinces and cities, rivers, mountains, and volcanoes. Entertaining titbits are thrown in for good measure, on Spa's famous mineral springs, on the French embassy in faraway Chania, on the loftiness of Mont Blanc, on Napoleon's birthplace, and on Lapland reindeers, Cossacks, and famous Swiss lakes. As one would expect from a Parisian publication, the French capital is described as 'the centre of civilisation, the sciences, and the fine arts', while London is acknowledged as 'the most populous and mercantile [city] in the world'.

The publisher, Pierre-Charles Lehuby (1804–1866), was initially a travelling salesman but in 1833 took over the publishing business of Pierre Blanchard (1772–1856) specialising in juvenile literature. The *Petite géographie amusante* was listed in the *Bibliographie de la France ou journal général de l'imprimerie et de la librairie* in September 1851.

**No copies traced in the UK; only one copy in the US on OCLC, at UCLA.**

— 24 —

centrale. Il fait partie des Alpes qui s'étendent dans toute la Suisse et dans la partie méridionale de l'Allemagne (*Voir la lettre U*).

Il y a deux volcans en Italie : le Vésuve, près de Naples, et l'Etna en Sicile.



## CONTINENTAL CUCUMBERS

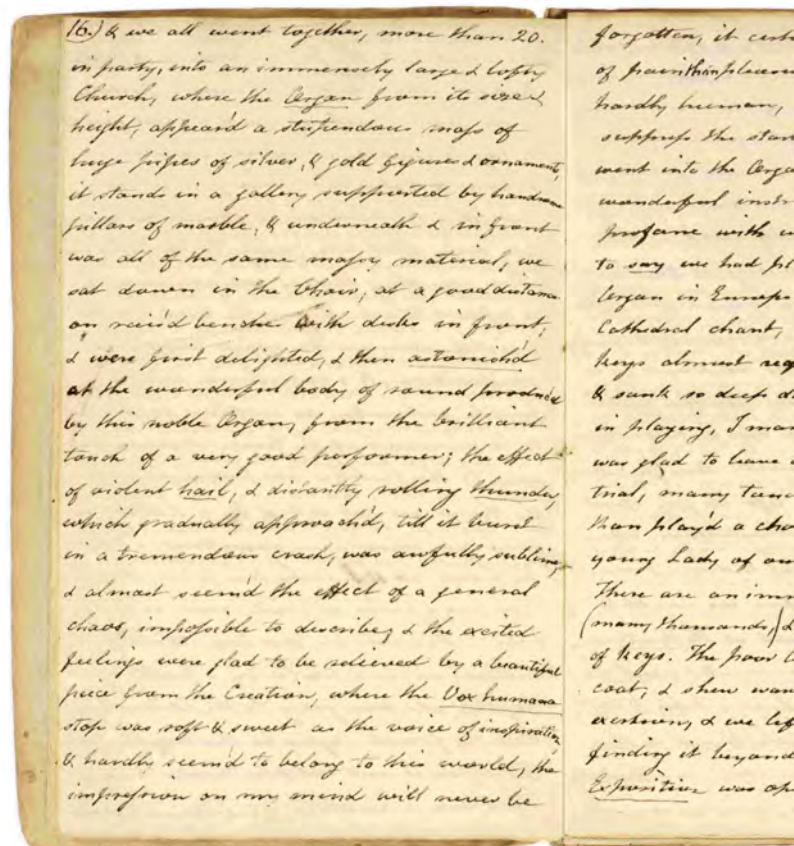
### 2. [BELGIUM and THE NETHERLANDS.] 'Journal of a trip to Holland July 1825'. *Low Countries, 1825*.

Manuscript on paper, in English, 8vo (19.5 x 12 cm), pp. 70; neatly written in black ink in a single hand, c. 24 lines per page, occasional corrections; a few light marks; very good, loose in original marbled boards, title inked to upper cover; some wear to extremities and rubbing to covers; two leaves from a rose folded in paper with explanatory note loosely inserted. **£850**

An entertaining and informative diary of a holiday in the Netherlands and Belgium by an anonymous Englishman, recording his adventures in Rotterdam, Delft, The Hague, Leiden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo, Ghent, and Bruges.

A resident of Coltishall in Norfolk, our protagonist steams off to the continent aboard the overcrowded *Lowther* on 2 July 1825, in the company of his friends Mr and Mrs Copeman, being crammed in 'like convicts going to Bottany [sic] Bay'. Overall he has a good time, greatly admiring Dutch and Belgian art and architecture, and even enjoying the food, especially continental cucumbers. 'The sallads [sic] were large, much cabbag'd & most beautiful, cucumber like vegetable thread ... a variety of sweetmeats & marmalades enough to tempt a saint', he writes in Rotterdam.

There are numerous notable passages along the way, not least a wonderful description of the famous organ at Haarlem: '[We] were first delighted, & then astonished at the wonderful body of sound produc'd by this noble organ, from the brilliant touch of a very good performer; the effect of violent hail, & distantly rolling thunder, which gradually approach'd, till it burst in a tremendous crash, was awfully sublime ... impossible to describe, & the excited feelings were glad to be relieved by a beautiful piece from the Creation, where the Vox humana stop was soft & sweet as the voice of inspiration & hardly seem'd to belong to this world'. Our writer even has a play himself, noting that the depth of the keys 'requir'd fingers of iron'.



At Amsterdam he marvels at the calmness of the residents of its tottering houses, noting 'it is calculated the city cannot stand another century'. In Antwerp, he is moved by a depiction of purgatory in the Dominican church, 'with figures large as life, some with uplifted arms, & others writhing in agony, surrounded & engulfed with flames, filling the mind with horrors, & causing a chill, even a heretic cannot resist'. He has a close shave during festivities in Brussels in honour of Prince Frederick and Princess Louise when 'one little Cupid' in a procession 'let fly an arrow & broke a shop window close by us'.

At Waterloo, our writer records his experiences visiting La Belle Alliance, the battlefield and its monuments, receiving a rose from his guide at the end. The leaves of this are preserved in the journal, folded in paper labelled as follows: 'This rose was given me by our guide, pluck'd from a bush that adorns the monument and grave of the immortal leg of the Marquis of Anglesea, at Waterloo ... A precious relic of enthusiasm, during an innocent lapse of reason.' The diary ends with a visit to London, our writer panning a production of *Der Freischütz* at Drury Lane but greatly admiring the recently opened Diorama at Regent's Park.



### A SCOTSMAN IN ASIA

**3. BELL, John.** Travels from St Petersburg in Russia, to various parts of Asia. Illustrated with maps ...  
*Edinburgh, printed for William Creech and sold by Geo. Robinsons and Co., 1788.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xiv, [2], 442; vi, 554; with two folding engraved maps showing Bell's journey; occasional light foxing, a few closed marginal tears, a little damp staining to lower corners of vol. 1, map in vol. 1 torn along crease (without loss); overall good in contemporary calf, spines decorated in gilt and with contrasting lettering- and numbering-pieces; some wear to spines, joints, corners and edges, a few marks to covers; armorial bookplate of Robert Hunter of Thurston. **£650**

Edinburgh edition (first Glasgow 1763) of this account of the Asian adventures of the Scottish traveller and physician John Bell (1691–1780) undertaken between 1715 and 1738. The first volume supplies an account of Bell's journeys from St Petersburg to Isfahan as medical attendant to the Russian ambassador

Artemy Valaisky, and then to Beijing with the embassy of Peter the Great. 'After a journey of sixteen months across the Russian steppes, through Siberia and the deserts of Tartary, the embassy made a splendid entry into Peking' in November 1720; 'Bell spent much of his time making friends and exploring the city, and his account of his experiences makes a refreshing change from the normal' (Howgego). In volume two Bell translates the French journal of Lorenz Lange from the same mission, describes his own journey with Peter the Great in his perilous expedition to Derbent and the Caspian Gates in 1722, and ends with an account of his trek to Constantinople in 1737–8.

ESTC T99654; Howgego B62.

**4. BONVALOT, Gabriel.** *Across Thibet*, being a translation of 'De Paris au Tonking à travers le Tibet inconnu' ... with illustrations from photographs taken by Prince Henry of Orleans. Translated by C.B. Pitman. *New York, Cassell Publishing Company, 1892.*

4to, pp. xiii, [1 (blank)], 417, [1 (blank)]; with folding coloured map in pocket at front, illustrated throughout; small tears (without loss) to folds of map; a very good partly unopened copy in original grey pictorial cloth, lettering and vignettes to spine and upper cover; some wear to spine ends and corners, a few light marks; small ex libris to rear pastedown. **£200**

Second edition (first 1891) relating the extraordinary Central Asian journey of Bonvalot (1853–1933) in the company of Prince Henri d'Orléans and the Belgian missionary Constant de Decken.



'Starting out from Moscow, Bonvalot's expedition entered Chinese Turkestan at the border town of Kuldja ... The three men and their retinue then followed the southern Silk Road via Yarkland ... then in December 1889 struck south into Altyn Tagh ... where they suffered cruel winds, blizzards and sub-zero temperatures ... Having no guide, Bonvalot decided to follow an old pilgrim route which crosses Tibet from north to south ... and was marked only by camel droppings and the skeletons of yaks from earlier caravans. In February 1890, by now in a desperate condition, the party encountered its first Tibetans, but Bonvalot's attempts to steal horses for a forced ride to Lhasa did nothing more than arouse the attention of the Tibetan authorities ... just 150 kilometres from the capital, the expedition was intercepted by a large force of Tibetans ... After many negotiations ... the party was allowed to make its way eastwards to Tatsien-lu ... from where it proceeded through Yunnan to finish its

journey at the port of Hai Phong' (Howgego B57). For their exploits, Bonvalot and Orléans were awarded the gold medal of the Société de Géographie.

Yakushi B220b.



#### SENT TO BEIJING BY PETER THE GREAT

**5. BRAND, Adam and Evert Ysbrants IDES.** A journal of an embassy from their majesties John and Peter Alexowits, emperors of Muscovy, etc. into China, through the provinces of Ustiugha, Siberia, Dauri, and the Great Tartary, to Peking ... Performed by Everard Isbrand, their ambassador in the years 1693, 1694, and 1695. Written by Adam Brand, secretary of the embassy. Translated from the original printed at Hamburgh 1698 ... by H.W. Ludolf. *London, for D. Brown and T. Goodwin, 1698.*

8vo, pp. [4], 80, (81)-(84), 81-134, [2]; with an engraved frontispiece portrait of Peter the Great and 2 further engraved costume plates; 'Some curious observations concerning the products of Russia' with own title; some browning and marginal damp staining, a few ink marks; overall good in twentieth-century marbled wrappers; some browning and chips to endpapers; ink inscriptions at head of title (crossed through) 'Tho Kent 1721' and 'Sam. Harris'. **£2750**

First edition in English (one of two variants with slightly different titles), translated from the German of the same year, of this account of a Russian embassy to China under Peter the Great. The Danish born Evert Ides entered the service of the Tsar in 1691 and the following year was despatched to travel overland from Moscow to the court of the Kangxi Emperor at Beijing. The round trip took two years and ten months to complete but 'the embassy was at least courteously received by the emperor, unlike the several earlier ventures over the same route' (Howgego). The publication of Ides' own journal (1704) was preceded by this account by his secretary Adam Brand. 'On the 27th of October, towards evening, we came in sight of the famous Chinese Wall, which is four fathoms high, and of such thickness that eight persons may ride upon it a-breast' (p. 77). The volume ends with an appendix on Russian 'products' by Heinrich Wilhelm Ludolf.

Cordier, *Sinica* 2468; ESTC R212203, recording **only 3 copies in the US** (Columbia, Folger, Huntington).



## WITH A CHINESE ITINERANT BOOKSELLER

**6. BRETON DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Jean Baptiste Joseph.** China, its costume, arts, manufactures, etc. Edited principally from the originals in the cabinet of the late M. Bertin; with observations explanatory, historical, and literary, by M. Breton. Translated from the French ... Fifth edition. *London, for J.J. Stockdale, 1813.*

4 vols, 12mo, pp. [6], 128; [4], 125, [2 (blank)]; 135; 160; illustrated with 80 hand-coloured engraved plates; vols 1 and 4 without half-titles, text browned and foxed throughout, plates generally clean; overall good in 19th-century straight grained red morocco, covers with gilt borders incorporating roses, thistles and clovers, spines richly gilt, lettered and numbered in gilt, gilt edges; some wear to extremities and rubbing to spines; bookplates of William John Home Mylne. **£950**

Fifth edition (first 1812) of this popular and charming work devoted to China, translated from the French (*La Chine en miniature*) and illustrated with 80 hand-coloured engraved plates, beginning with a portrait of the emperor Qianlong.

In addition to members of the imperial family, the first volume includes depictions of mandarins, soldiers, lamas, Tartars, and bonzes. The second volume has much on the book arts, including an itinerant bookseller and depictions of writing, paper and ink making, and printing, as well as images showing the manufacture of porcelain, silk, embroidery, rope, and cotton, and a charming image of monkeys gathering tea. Volume three includes musicians and their instruments, sellers of toys and kites, and a puppet show, and the final tome encompasses Chinese ships and methods of punishment.

Abbey, *Travel* 535 (3rd ed.); Cordier, *Sinica* 65 (2nd ed.).



## 'PIDLING IN THE STEW PAN' – A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN ON THE GRAND TOUR

**7. BROUGHTON, Mary, Lady.** 'A journal of our tour thro France & Flanders & Holland to Spa in Germany'. 1772–1774.

Manuscript on paper, in English, 4to (24 x 19.5 cm), pp. 1, [5 (blank)], 126, [126 (blank)], 3, [7 (blank)]; very neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, occasional crossings through and corrections, c. 24 lines per page; some faint show through, a little toning; very well preserved in original half vellum, decorative paper sides; slightly rubbed and dusty; 'M. Broughton' to front pastedown; together with a modern transcript and biographical notes. **£12,000**

**A remarkable Grand Tour diary recording the travels of Lady Mary Broughton (1748–1785) in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Switzerland, providing a vivid picture of Western Europe in the early 1770s as seen through the eyes of a young woman.**

The only daughter of John and Charlotte Wicker of Horsham, Sussex, Mary married the Rev. Sir Thomas Delves Broughton, 6th Baronet (1745–1813) in 1766, at the age of eighteen, thereafter residing at Broughton Hall in Staffordshire. Thomas was clearly proud of his young wife and promptly commissioned portraits of her by Frances Cotes and Sir Joshua Reynolds, for whom Mary sat three times between 1767 and 1769, according to the artist's pocket books. Both were subsequently reproduced as mezzotints and portray an attractive and intelligent young woman, Reynolds showing Mary full length with sketchbook and pen. Mary and Thomas had thirteen children, Mary dying at the age of 37 following a stillbirth.

This journal covers two years of Mary's travels in the company of her husband and children (five when they left and six when they returned) together with her mother and servants. After leaving Broughton in May 1772 and spending some time in London, the party landed at Calais on 9 June, journeying through northern France to Belgium and the Netherlands, and then on to Spa, where they arrived in early July and remained until mid-September. They then proceeded down through eastern France via Luxembourg to Toulon and Nice, where they stayed from November until April 1773, thereafter heading north to Switzerland where they remained until the diary ends in June 1774.

Mary's very readable and invaluable account records her experiences and impressions, encompassing local art, artefacts and architecture, churches and religious houses (including those of the Jesuits, only recently suppressed), local landscape, flora and fauna, food and drink, customs, costume, and legend, alongside plenty of anecdotes. Mary's humour is often in evidence. At Saint-Omer cathedral she notes, 'an Old Abbess lays buried in silver – sure so much good plate might be put to a better use for the service of the living & lead equally answer the purpose for the dead'. At Louvain she writes, 'the schools of this university are not at all fine (we were much entertain'd with the sight of many dirty young men who they assured us were all philosophers)'. And while noting lax standards of hygiene in Switzerland, Mary records, 'the little house [i.e. toilet] was built at the Inn at Echalons over the pig stie that nothing might be wasted towards fattening the pig & one of the maids was catch'd pidling in the stew pan'.

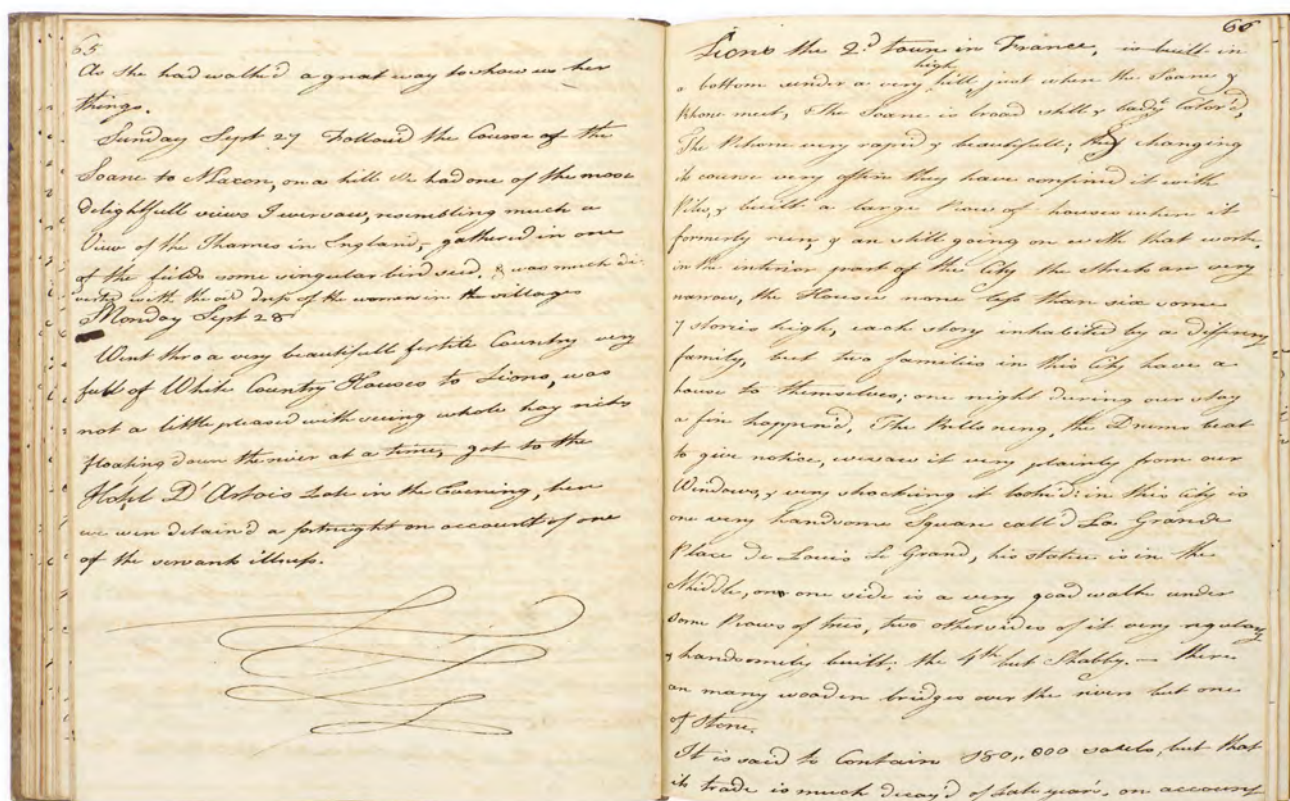
Her artistic eye is often apparent as she admires paintings by the likes of Titian, Rubens and Rembrandt, describes Wunderkammern and museums (seeing a rattle snake eat a mouse in one at The Hague), arms, tapestries, and stained glass. At Nîmes she appreciates the architecture of the amphitheatre: 'to me it was more striking than anything I had ever seen, the seats are quite perfect, but sure none but a Roman bum could have been able to have endured the coldness of the bare stones.' There is much of interest on contemporary religious life. At Ghent Mary is surprised by the pushiness of nuns in selling

*On pidling the stew pan*

their wares (even on a Sunday), and when staying with her mother 'in a convent of regular Chanoinesses' she writes 'their kitchen to our great surprize as we went thro it was full of men'. When in the south of France, she notes, 'the country swarms with priests, one evening a company of young Abbés were playing at a kind of ball on the shore, in the middle of the game one of them knelt down & prayed in the high road'.

There is also much on food and drink. Here is a typical passage: 'the market is well supplied with excellent mutton, tolerable beef, veal middling, fowls very indifferent, excellent hares.' At Lorraine she enjoys beer brewed by Lancashire monks, while at Nice she writes how locals 'prize as a great dainty the snails off the orange trees ... the green frogs here ... they eat likewise, & I believe it is very lucky they do or they would be overrun with them'. Mary often delights in the appearance of the locals e.g. 'the women appear well made, when you follow them behind, but wearing no stays from their washy diet have in general great pot bellies ... their children they dress like Egyptian mummies'. She describes wine making in Burgundy, silk manufacturing in Lyon, and a department store *avant la lettre* at Dijon: 'an odd kind of warehouse from whence you may furnish a house tout a fait, or dress yourself from head to foot, in one day'. There are occasional glimpses of family life, such as taking the children to a puppet show at Spa, and her own miscarriage at Toulon. Her spirit of adventure shines through in getting locked in a Rotterdam belfry tower and not quite reaching the Grindelwald glacier ('my companions proceeding further brought me a piece of it which was clear as chrystal & it being a very hot day heard it crack like a gun several times').

The journal ends with a visit to the famous Swiss apothecary and surgeon Michael Schüppach (1707–1781), who was frequented by a host of eighteenth-century celebrities. Mary writes: 'went in the morning to Langnau to the famous Dr Michel Stubach his house was all wood ... but very much crowded with ornaments as prints, birds, toys all mixt together he was the finest figure of an old man I ever saw aged 68 very fat with a lively eye. I was much vext he spoke nothing but German & consequently that I could only spake to him by an interpreter – he told me on inspecting my little bottle [of urine] all the complaints I had ever had in my life.'



## FROM RUSSIA TO THE BAHAMAS

**8. BRUCE, Peter Henry.** *Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce, Esq. a military officer, in the services of Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain. Containing an account of his travels in Germany, Russia, Tartary, Turkey, the West Indies etc. As also, several very interesting private anecdotes of the Czar, Peter I, of Russia. Dublin, J. and R. Byrn, 1783.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1 (blank)], 527, [1 (blank)]; loss to corner of C2 touching side note, some light marginal damp staining and toning, a few small marginal wormholes, occasional marks; a good copy in contemporary calf, rebounded with gilt red morocco lettering-piece; some wear to corners and edges; armorial bookplate of William Gun Paul and his signature to front endpapers, 'Robert Paul' stamped to title. **£450**

Dublin edition (first London 1782) of the entertaining memoirs of the German-Scottish military adventurer Peter Henry Bruce (1692–1757), 'pleasantly written' and displaying 'very close and intelligent observation' (*DNB*). Bruce joined the Prussian army in 1706 as an engineer, taking part in numerous battles and sieges and suffering a gunshot wound to his leg. In 1711 he entered Russian service undertaking several missions for Peter the Great, finally extricating himself from the Tsar and escaping to Scotland in 1724. The 1740s saw him in the Bahamas. Upon his return to Scotland, Bruce compiled his memoirs in his native German, translating them into English in 1755, but they remained unpublished until 1782. There are numerous excellent passages: his description of Constantinople and its people and customs; his circumnavigation of the Caspian Sea ('the most pleasant jaunt I ever had in my whole life'); and his account of Nassau – 'a fascinating, if one-sided, account of the history of the colony in the mid-eighteenth century, and an important source for later historians of the Bahamas' (*ODNB*). Bruce's account also 'contains adventures among the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in Georgia, etc.' (Sabin).

ESTC N10153; Sabin 8726.

## PORTUGUESE MACAO

**9. CASTRO SAMPAIO, Manuel de.** *Os Chins de Macau ... Hong Kong, Noronha e filhos, 1867.*

[bound with:]

**PEREIRA, Antonio Marques.** *As alfandegas Chinesas de Macau. Analyse do parecer da junta consultiva do ultramar sobre este objecto ... Macao, J. da Silva, 1870.*

2 works in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. xi, [1 (blank)], 149, [1 (blank)], with folding plan of the 'Bazar de Macau'; [8], 166, [10], with engraved frontispiece view of Macao, woodcut in text, folding map; some browning, especially to second work, first few leaves of second work loose, closed marginal tear (without loss) to map; good in contemporary roan, marbled sides, spine decorated and lettered in gilt; some wear to extremities, rubbing and small losses to covers. **£2500**

**Two scarce works on Portuguese Macao.** In the first Castro Sampaio discusses Chinese clothing and accessories, food and drink, weddings, housing and domestic etiquette, law, religion, medicine, funeral rites, festivals and processions, and commerce and industry. In the second Pereira examines recent commercial relations between Macao and China; his work is illustrated with a view of the city, with a portrait of the governor José Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral, and with a partly coloured 'Planta da colonia Portuguesa de Macau'.

I. OCLC shows 6 copies in the US and only 2 in the UK (British Library, Cambridge University Library). II. OCLC has 6 US holdings but **none in the UK.**



**DESENVOLVIMENTO DA PLANTA.**

- Territorio de Macau e de suas actuaes dependencias.
- Territorio chinês.
- Territorio sem autoridade constituida.
- + Postos aduaneiros chineses, em julho de 1870.
- + Fortalezas e casernas portuguezas.

- A—Posto fiscal chinês denominado Kun-pac-van-li-chong, distante da fortaleza da Barra tres oitavos e meio de milha maritima. Actual residencia do mandarin chefe de todos estes postos.
- B—Posto fiscal chinês de Sai-kua-pu, ao caminho da povoação do Ca-thai.
- C—Posto fiscal chinês de Kou-sá, no caminho da Casa Branca.
- D—Posto fiscal chinês de Chin-san.
- E—Posto fiscal chinês de Siao-koc.
- FF—Canhoneiras chinesas de xéu.
- G—Canhoneira chinesa a vapor.

- 1—Casa Branca.
- 2—Passadizo.
- 3—Passadizo.
- 4—Ruínas da fortaleza de Passadizo.
- 5—Ca-thai.
- 6—Muralla e quartel do destacamento da Porta do Círculo.
- 7—Forte de Mo-ha.
- 8—Forte de D. Maria II.
- 9—Fortaleza e furo de N. S. da Guia.—101,5 metros de elevação; latitude N. 22.º 11', long. L. de Gr. 113.º 33'.
- 10—Fortes de S. João e S. Jeronimo.
- 11—Fortaleza de S. Paulo do Monte.
- 12—Fortaleza e quartel de S. Francisco.
- 13—Fortim de S. Pedro.

- 14—Forte de Nossa Senhora do Bom Porto.
- 15—Fortaleza de S. Thome da Barra.
- 16—Capitania do porto.
- 17—Quartel de S. Domingos.
- 18—Palacio do senado.
- 19—Palacio do governo.
- 20—Nossa Senhora da Esperança—em S. Lotario.
- 21—S.
- 22—S. Lourenço.
- 23—Santo Antonio.
- 24—Oit-tung: lugar das antigas propriedades dos jesuitas na ilha da Lapa.
- 25—Supposto lugar das antigas propriedades dos apostolados e dominios na ilha da Lapa.
- 26—Pedra Sueta.
- 27—Ribeira Grande.
- 28—Ribeirinha.
- 29—Povoação da Lapa.
- 30—Chao-zia-tung.
- 31—Pac-sau.
- 32—Fortaleza da Taipa.
- 33—Praças da Taipa Quebrada, de Jorge Ribeiro e de Maria Nunes.
- 34—Povoação da Taipa,—com um quartel para o destacamento europeu e outro para os policias lo-cans.
- 35—Tui-can.
- 36—Lai-chi-an, ou Lai-chi-can.
- 37—Povoação de Colo-an,—com uma excellente casa para o destacamento europeu e outro quartel separado para os lo-cans.
- 38—Povoação de Vouj-cam,—e montanha do mesmo nome com 650 metros de elevação.
- 39—Circunqueiros que pagam tributo voluntariamente ao governo portuguez.

## WITH ATTRACTIVE PLATES AND FORTHRIGHT VIEWS

**10. CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, *Abbé*; Stepan Petrovich Krasheninnikov.** Voyage en Sibérie, fait par ordre du roi en 1761; contenant les moeurs, les usages des Russes, et leur état actuel; la description géographique et le nivellement de la route de Paris à Tobolsk; l'histoire naturelle de la même route; des observations astronomiques, et des expériences sur l'électricité naturelle; enrichi des cartes géographiques, de plans, de profils du terrain, de gravures ... *Paris, chez Debure, 1768.*

2 text vols in 3 + atlas vol., folio; *Text*: pp. [4], xxx, [2], 347, [1 (blank)], with 30 engraved plates (4 folding); [5], 348-767, [1 (blank)], with 8 plates; xvi, 627, [5], with 17 plates and 3 maps; *Atlas*: 1 engraved plate, 30 folding maps and plans; wormtrack to lower blank margins of first few leaves of vol. 1, browning to a few quires, a little spotting and toning, a few closed marginal tears (without loss) to maps, fore-edge of map XVI projecting and dusty; a very good copy; *Text*: bound in contemporary light brown calf, triple gilt fillet border to covers, spines richly gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces, gilt turn-ins and edges, marbled endpapers; a little splitting to joints, some wear to extremities, light marks to covers; *Atlas*: modern quarter calf, paper sides, spine decorated and lettered in gilt to style, marbled endpapers; boards bowed; old bookseller's description to front pastedown of vol. 1. **£7500**

**First edition of this beautifully illustrated description of Siberia and Kamchatka, a handsome copy complete with 56 engraved plates and 33 maps and plans.** The first two volumes are the work of the French astronomer Jean Chappe d'Auteroche (1722–69). In 1761 Chappe was ordered by Louis XV, with approval from Catherine II, to undertake an expedition to Siberia to observe the transit of Venus. 'From Paris he reached St Petersburg, then sledged to Tobolsk, where in June 1761 the transit was duly observed. The expedition carried out a large number of scientific measurements en route, and reported on the geography of the region and the customs of its inhabitants' (Howgego C101). His work 'deserves attention for its attractive and accurate engravings, and for its forthright and sometimes provocative descriptions of Russian manners and character' (Hill), which inspired an indignant rebuttal sometimes attributed to Catherine the Great. The third volume contains Chappe's translation of the important description of Kamchatka by the Russian explorer Stepan Krasheninnikov (1713–55), taken from his Russian original of 1755, which contains much material on Alaska and the northwest coast of America. The delightful plates cover customs (e.g. public baths and marriage ceremonies), costumes, local bird life, punishments, religious idols, geology, and experiments with electricity, as well as depicting views of the landscape.

Brunet I, 1798; Hill 277.





J.B. le Prince del.

J.B. Tilhard sculp.

INTÉRIEUR D'UNE HABITATION RUSSE PENDANT LA NUIT.

## A JESUIT CROSS-DRESSER IN SIAM

**11. [CHOISY, François Timoléon, Abbé de.]** Journal ou suite de voyage de Siam. En forme des lettres familiares fait en M.DC.LXXXV et M.DC.LXXXVI par Mr L. D. C. *Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1687.*

12mo, pp. [4], 377, [3]; woodcut vignette to title, initial, tailpieces; small chip to fore-edge of A4, small wormholes to inner margins, occasional light marks; overall very good in contemporary stiff vellum with title in ink to spine; some loss at head of spine, a few light marks; some near contemporary underlining and marginal marks. **£500**

**First edition recounting a voyage to Siam by the prolific French writer, former cross-dresser, and Jesuit priest, the Abbé de Choisy.** The French mission to Buddhist Siam, modern-day Thailand, was organised in response to a request by the Greek adventurer turned Siamese prime minister, Constantine Phaulkon, who suggested that Siam and its king were 'ripe for conversion' (Howgego). Choisy, who was appointed escort and interpreter for the Siamese emissaries, left Brest in March 1685, arriving in September and returning home in June 1686. His account of the journey, written in the form of a diary, 'an intimate, facile, and lively book' (Lach), was published the following year.

Like many of Choisy's works it proved popular: Hume was known to have a copy in his library (along with Choisy's best-selling memoir of his time cross-dressing), and John Locke, who frequently cited travel accounts when arguing for the existence of atheism and consequently the nonexistence of innate ideas, cited it approvingly in his *An Essay concerning Human Understanding* (Locke ch. 3, § 15). A second French embassy under Simon La Loubère reached Siam in 1687, although La Loubère was similarly unsuccessful in turning the Siamese into Christians. The work was reissued the following year. It is often compared, and occasionally printed, with the published narratives of two other Jesuits on the voyage, the *Relation* of Chevalier Alexandre de Chaumont and the *Voyage* of Guy Tachard.

Cordier, *Indosinica* col. 947; Cordier, *Sinica* 941, 953; Howgego C121; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 1190–1194.

## THE INVENTION OF HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

**12. CLÜVER, Philipp.** Introductionis in universam geographiam, tam veterem quam novam libri VI; tabulis aeneis illustrati et gemino indice aucti ... *Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1661.*

Small 4to, pp. [8], 142, [2], 31, [1]; title-page in red and black with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials, 45 folding maps and 1 folding plate of tropics and winds; some damp staining and toning throughout, a few ink marks; overall a good copy in 20th-century half mottled calf with marbled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, top edge gilt; covers slightly rubbed; armorial bookplate of Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas to front pastedown. **£1250**

The 1661 edition of **perhaps the most important geographical textbook of the early modern period**, an introduction to global geography by the German antiquarian Philipp Clüver, often regarded as the founder of historical geography, complete with a full set of maps.

A former student of the great chronologist and classical scholar Joseph Scaliger at Leiden, Clüver began publishing on geography in 1611 with a study of the ancient Rhine region, before going on to publish studies of ancient Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy. In many ways, Clüver was a typical and erudite example of that particular breed of polymath who came to define the scholarly world of the early modern Republic of Letters. His primary interest lay in reconstructing the geography of antiquity, in which he combined



personal travel and observation with a close reading of the ancients, and which consequently required both the skill of the geographer and the expertise of the antiquarian and philologist. This, his most complete introduction to world geography, was largely intended as a guide for students and became the standard geographical reference work of the period. It begins with a discussion of basic, universal, geographical features – mountains, bodies of water, climate, and so forth – before devoting individual books to the geography of various nations. The majority of the work, books two through to four, cover Europe, subdivided into regions and countries and stretching from Portugal in the south west to Moscow in the north east; book five is devoted to Asia, including India, Central Asia, Persia, the Middle East, and the western border of China; while book six covers the known parts of Africa and North and South America.

The first edition of Clüver’s work was published by Elzevir at Leiden in 1624, and the work was much reprinted in the following years in a variety of different editions and versions. This edition is supplemented with a short treatise on world geography by the Flemish scholar Petrus Bertius, first published alongside Clüver’s *Introductionis* in 1630.

Sabin 13805.



## ACROSS RUSSIA ON FOOT

**13. COCHRANE, John Dundas.** Narrative of a pedestrian journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the frozen sea and Kamtchatka; performed during the years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823 ... London, John Murray, 1824.

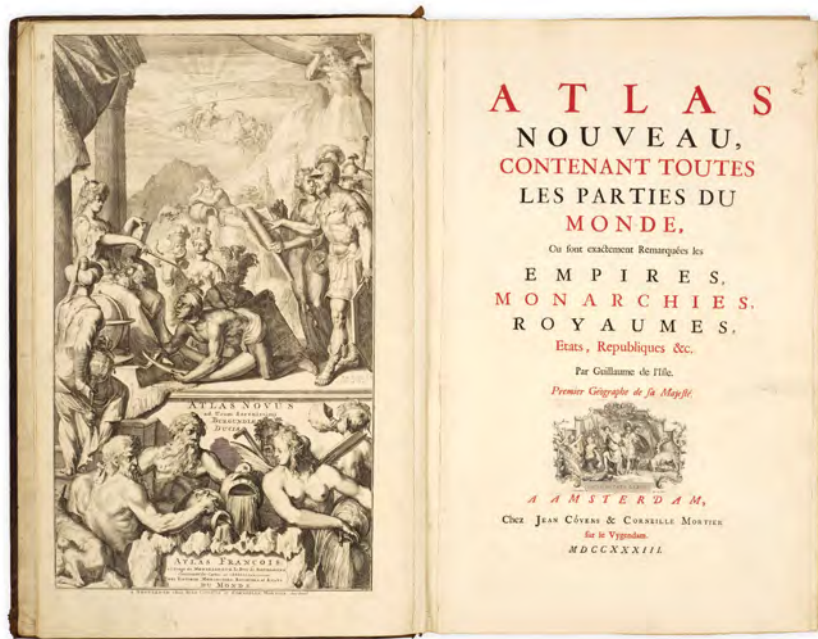
8vo, pp. xvi, 564 (half-title bound after p. xvi); with 2 large folding engraved maps, a few illustrations in the text; occasional light foxing, a few marks, short marginal tear to first map (repaired to verso), second map a little creased; overall very good in somewhat later half green calf and marbled boards, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt eagle at foot, red morocco lettering-piece; a little rubbing to extremities and covers; 1916 bookplate of 'Ulick 6th Marquess of Sligo and Agatha his wife' to front pastedown. **£750**

First edition of this account by the Scottish naval officer Cochrane (1793–1825). Having unsuccessfully offered his services for the exploration of the Niger, Cochrane 'left England with the intention of making a tour of the world by way of Russia, Siberia, and North America. He travelled by Dieppe, Paris, and Berlin to St Petersburg, most of the way on foot for the sake of economy. His subsequent progress was facilitated by the Russian government, who supplied him with the means to hire horses, sledges, and canoes. He reached Okhotsk in June 1821, having left England in February 1820. While in Kamchatka he married a lady of the country and abandoned the idea of prosecuting his journey any further. He returned to Europe by way of St Petersburg, which he reached in June 1823' (*DNB*). His *Narrative* 'passed through several editions. It is written in a lively style and contains much interesting incident' (*ibid.*).

The two maps illustrating Cochrane's journey show 'the eastern part of Siberia and the peninsula of Kamtchatka' and 'the country between St Petersburg and Behring's Strait'.

Cordier, *Sinica* 2780; Lust 367.





WITH 68 MAPS

**14. DELISLE, Guillaume.** Atlas nouveau, contenant toutes les parties du monde, ou sont exactement remarquées les empires, monarchies, royaumes, états, républiques ... *Amsterdam, Jean Covens and Corneille Mortier, 1733.*

Large folio (55 x 36 cm), pp. [6], 31, [1], with additional engraved title in Latin by R. de Hooghe (*Atlas novus*), title in red and black with engraved vignette, Nicolas Sanson's *Introduction à la géographie* with own title in red and black; followed by 68 large folding engraved maps, all but one with contemporary hand colouring in outline; a few light marks and short marginal tears; overall very good and clean, in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece ('Atlas De l'Isle'); some wear to spine, joints, corners and edges, some scuffs and light stains to covers; remains of old paper label ('38') at head of spine, trace of removed bookplate to front pastedown.

**£12,500**

**A splendid atlas of hand-coloured maps by the great French mapmaker Guillaume Delisle (1675–1726) published by the eminent Amsterdam map publishers Covens and Mortier, prefaced with an introduction to geography by 'the father of French cartography' Nicolas Sanson (1600–1667).**

A precocious talent who served as Louis XV's chief geographer, Delisle is justly celebrated for the accuracy of his maps. 'The map and book shop of J. Covens and C. Mortier "at the Vijgendam" was the reservoir into which the streams of maps of famous publishers like Janssonius, the Visschers and Fred. de Wit flowed ... For more than 125 years, Messrs Covens & Mortier ... distributed innumerable maps, atlases, globes and books' (Koeman). While Koeman calls for 75 maps, the number in surviving copies of the 1733 *Atlas nouveau* varies: two copies appearing at Sotheby's in recent years, for example, contained 61 (2015) and 58 (2018) maps. Our copy includes 68, opening with a splendid world map and depictions of the northern and southern hemispheres. There follow 38 maps of Europe (including 2 of Russia); 8 maps of Asia (including Turkey, Arabia, Persia, India, and China); 6 maps of Africa; 9 maps of North and South America; and 4 maps of the ancient world (the final 2 of the Roman empire by Sanson). The great majority carry Delisle's name, and the only dated maps are those for France (1721) and Mexico and Florida (1722).

cf. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici* II, C&M 5. A full list of contents is available on request.



## THE BOOK THAT INSPIRED THE WHITE RAJAH OF SARAWAK

**15. EARL, George Samuel Windsor.** The eastern seas, or voyages and adventures in the Indian archipelago, in 1832-33-34, comprising a tour of the island of Java, visits to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Siam etc.; also an account of the present state of Singapore ... *London, Wm H. Allen and Co., 1837.*

8vo, pp. xii, 461, [1 (blank)]; with 4 engraved maps on 2 folding sheets; a few light marks, a little toned; very good in contemporary tree-patterned calf, gilt border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-pieces, marbled edges and endpapers; joints repaired but lower joint splitting, some wear to extremities. **£650**

First edition. Earl (1813–1865) spent two years voyaging in the Indonesian archipelago before being given his own command of the small schooner *Stamford* on a trading voyage to Borneo. He was an intelligent observer, and his account contains much important information on Singapore, Java, Bangkok, and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. The section on Borneo, some 160 pages, provides detailed descriptions of Sambas (including Earl's meeting with the Sultan) and of Sarawak before the arrival of James Brooke – indeed this is the book that inspired Brooke to visit Sarawak. Earl includes an appendix of 'observations on the unexplored parts of North and North-western Australia'.

Cordier, *Indosinica* 1462; Hill 411.

## LAPLAND LOCOMOTION

**16. [ENGELBRECHT, Martin.]** Perspective peepshow scene depicting 'Laplanders' mode of travel'. [*Augsburg, Martin Engelbrecht, c. 1750.*]

Six 'duodecimo' copper-engraved views on card (74 x 93 mm to 74 x 82 mm), the first five with progressively smaller cut-outs in the centre, contemporary hand-colouring, views 5 and 6 numbered in the plate; old manuscript numbering to versos; very good. **£2750**

**A remarkable and rare eighteenth-century hand-coloured engraved peepshow depicting the Sámi people of Lapland and their various means of travel.**

The six overlapping perspective views show a hunter on skis, holding a bow, accompanied by his dog; a lady in a sledge drawn by a reindeer with a handler; two pedestrian travellers, one in a grand red coat and hat; a sledger and skier together; two Sámi beside a sledge; and two skiers. The backgrounds show traditional huts, some with smoke rising from their open roofs, fir trees, and snow-covered mountains. The peepshow offers an uncommon insight into the perception of 'Laplanders' among children in eighteenth-century Europe.

While no depictions of Lapland feature in Engelbrecht's quarto format series of peepshows, he included two in his octavo series: one titled 'Lapländischen Schlitten Fahrt', similar in content to this one, and another, 'Lappländer Lebens Arth und Gözendienst', showing Sámi customs. Milano points out that smaller duodecimo format views such as this are rarer in public and private collections (p. 270), and **we have been unable to trace a copy of this example on OCLC, Library Hub, or KVK.**

See: Alberto Milano, *Martin Engelbrecht: Perspektivtheater – Dioramen* (Stuttgart, 2016), pp. 271 and 301 (where this is reproduced) ('Blatt 52, Lapländische arth zu reisen, Serie 40').





#### ANNOTATED OTTOMANS

**17. FARIS, Ahmad.** Abda' ma-kan fi suwar Salitan Al 'Uthman ... Album des souverains Ottomans édité par Selim Faris Effendy directeur du journal arabe Eljawaib, Constantinople. Leipzig, Carl Garte, [c. 1885].

4to, 36 plates comprising title, index, and 34 photo-lithographed portraits of Ottoman Sultans within ornate frames, text in Arabic and French; first quire loose, some discolouration and occasional small chips to fore-edges, light marks from use, blank versos browned; in original red cloth, Arabic and French title in gilt within ornate frame to front cover, gilt vignette within frame to lower cover, grey watered silk endpapers; covers damp stained, spine, joints, edges and corners worn, hinges split; notes in Arabic in ru'ah script to blank versos of index leaf and first 20 portraits.

**£3500**

A handsome set of portraits of thirty-four Ottoman Sultans from Osman I (founder of the Ottoman Empire) to Abdul Hamid II, who reigned from 1876 to 1909, **this copy annotated with notes in Arabic.**

Ahmad Faris (1805/6–1887; see *ODNB*) was a Lebanese translator and journalist who enjoyed a colourful career, translating the Bible into Arabic for the SPCK in Malta, Cambridge, Oxford and London, and becoming a British citizen in 1851. His *Practical grammar of the Arabic language* was published by Bernard Quaritch in 1856. After converting to Islam at Tunis, he went to Constantinople in 1859 to work as chief corrector at the Sultan's press, and edited the Arabic newspaper *Al-Jawaib* for over twenty years.

The Arabic notes to this copy provide potted biographies of the first twenty Sultans i.e. Osman I, Orhan, Murad I, Bayezid I, Çelebi, Murad II (a longer note), Mehmed II, Bayezid II, Selim I, Suleiman I, Selim II, Murad III, Mehmed III, Ahmed I, Mustafa I, Osman II, Murad IV, Ibrahim, Mehmed IV, and Suleiman II. Our annotator then ran out of steam and there are no notes to the remaining portraits (Ahmed II, Mustafa II, Ahmed III, Mahmud I, Osman III, Mustafa III, Abdul Hamid I, Selim III, Mustafa IV, Mahmud II, Abdulmejid I, Abdulaziz, and Murad V).



## ARTISTIC MAPS

**18. FER, Nicolas de.** Introduction à la géographie avec une description historique sur toutes les parties de la terre ... Seconde édition augmentée ... Paris, chez le Sr. Danet, 1717.

8vo, pp. [2], 197, [9], with 6 folding plates; text engraved within double-ruled border throughout, hemispheres to title, ornate head- and tailpieces; some worming to lower margins, maps mostly browned and with closed marginal tears (without loss), world map slightly cropped at left edge; overall very good in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments with two lettering-pieces, marbled endpapers; small chips at head and foot of spine, some wear to corners and marks to covers; ink inscription to title 'l'hotel dieu de Beauvais'. **£650**

Second enlarged edition (first 1708) of an introduction to geography – containing six handsome folding plates – by Nicolas de Fer, a French geographer, cartographer, and engraver who was particularly well-known for the artistry of his work. Born into a family of cartographers, de Fer took over his father's business at the age of just twenty-seven and came to specialise in the production of cartographic maps and atlases. While his maps were perhaps cherished more for their artistry than accuracy, they registered well with the public, and de Fer's cartographic business quickly flourished: by 1691 he was official geographer to the Dauphin, and in later years he served the kings of both France and Spain.

This work is intended as a general introduction to world geography and devotes chapters to Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas, prefaced with an explanation of general geographic terminology. It is particularly notable for the six folding plates: one map for each of the major continents, one map for the entire world, and one folding plate depicting a celestial, a terrestrial, and an artificial globe.



## 'THE SCOURGE OF GOD'

**19. FRASER, James.** The history of Nadir Shah, formerly called Thamas Kuli Khan, the present emperor of Persia. To which is prefix'd a short history of the Moghol emperors. At the end is inserted, a catalogue of about two hundred manuscripts in the Persic and other oriental languages, collected in the east ... *London, W. Strahan for the author, 1742.*

2 parts in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. [2], vi, 234, [6 (index and errata)]; 40; second part with own title-page; with folding engraved frontispiece portrait of the Shah and folding engraved map ('A map of the Moghol empire and part of Tartary'), engraved initials and headpieces; map somewhat browned; a very good, crisp and clean copy in contemporary calf, double gilt fillet border to covers, spine in compartments with handwritten spine label; lower board almost detached, some wear to extremities and a few marks to covers; armorial bookplate of James Plunkett, Earl of Fingall. **£650**

First edition of 'the first book in English treating of the Persian ruler Nadir Shah, "the scourge of God", who had invaded India in 1737–8' (*ODNB*), by the Scottish orientalist James Fraser (1713–54). Fraser served with the East India Company for ten years, at Mocha in Yemen and at Khambhat and Surat in Western India, mastering languages and collecting manuscripts, coins and miniatures. Returning to Britain in 1740, he published this *History* two years later: 'It is important not only for a first-hand account of contemporary events probably written by William Cockill, who had served in Persia, but also for historical texts and original documents translated from Persian by Fraser' (*ODNB*).

The second part comprises a catalogue of Fraser's oriental manuscripts, arranged by subject. 'After his death Fraser's collection of about 200 oriental manuscripts, including Avestan and Sanskrit, which he had purchased at Surat, Cambay, and Ahmadabad, was bought from his widow for the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; it was transferred to the Bodleian Library on 10 May 1872. His claim that his forty-one "Sanskerrit" manuscripts "formed the first collection of that kind ever brought into Europe" ... appears to be valid' (*ibid.*).

Blackmer 629; ESTC T86075 (another issue appeared in the same year with fewer booksellers in the imprint).



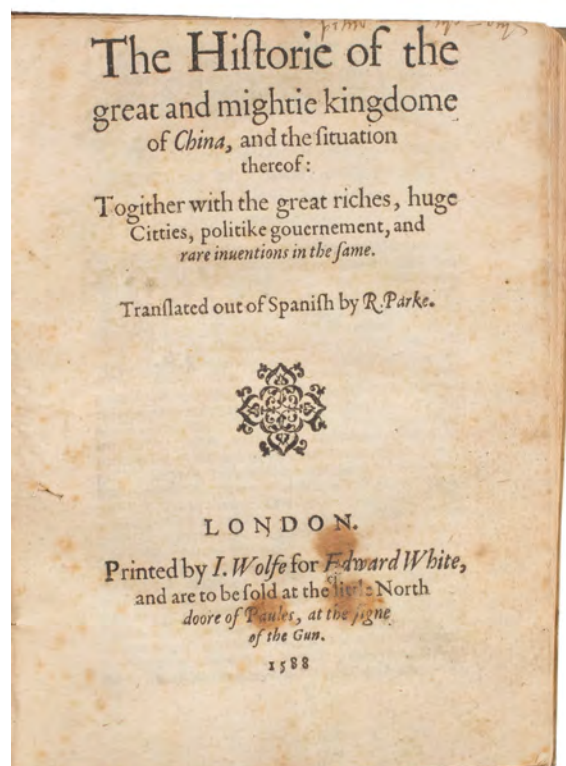
‘IT IS SO RARE THAT WE HAVE NEVER SEEN IT’

**20. GONZALES DE MENDOZA, Juan.** The historie of the great and mightie kingdome of China, and the situation thereof: together with the great riches, huge citties, politike gouernement, and rare inuentions in the same. Translated out of Spanish by R. Parke. *London, printed by J. Wolfe for Edward White, 1588[9].*

4to, pp. [8], 410, wanting the terminal blank; with three woodcuts of Chinese characters on pp. 92-3; three small wax stains (and one small hole) to title-page, small puncture to inner margin of first few gatherings, a little spotting and toning, withal an excellent copy in early limp vellum, yapp edges, morocco spine label; early purchase inscription to head of title (cropped), armorial bookplate of William Charles De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, seventh Earl Fitzwilliam, numerous earlier shelfmarks. **£50,000**

**First edition in English, rare, of the first significant European study of China, ‘one of the outstanding “best-sellers” of the sixteenth century’** (Boxer). A publication of enormous influence on Elizabethan conceptions of China, it also contained much information on the Spanish Americas. The translation, by Robert Parke, was undertaken at the request and encouragement of Richard Hakluyt, appearing before the latter’s *Principal Navigations* and was dedicated to the explorer Thomas Cavendish. The publisher John Wolfe had issued an edition in Italian under a false ‘Venice’ imprint in 1587, but this was the first time the work was accessible to a wider English audience.

Mendoza had departed on a mission to China in 1580, but because of political instability in the Philippines he made it no further than Mexico, returning to Spain and then Rome in 1583, where he was commissioned to write this history, drawing upon information provided by missionaries in Mexico. *La Historia de las Cosas más Notables, Ritos y Costumbres del Gran Reyno de China* was first published in Rome in 1585 and then in an expanded edition in Madrid in 1586, which added the report by Antonio de Espejo of his 1583 expedition to New Mexico (pp. 323–40 here). When the latter was translated here, it was **among the earliest accounts of Mexico and New Mexico to appear in English.**



The first part contains an account of the fifteen provinces of China and includes descriptions of printing, fishing, artillery, marriage customs and criminals. The second part is devoted to three expeditions: that of Martin de Rada, or de Harrada, to the Philippines in 1575, Pedro de Alfaro's journey in 1578, and that of Martin Ignacio de Loyola in 1581. The latter, which includes also the section derived from Espejo, describes Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and the Canaries, and was a major source for Ortelius in compiling his atlas.

The publication of the *Historia* 'may be taken to mark the date from which an adequate knowledge of China and its institutions was available for the learned world of Europe' (Hudson, p. 242). 'Mendoza's clarity, his penetrating insights, and his lively style must also have contributed to its popularity. In fact, the authority of Mendoza's book was so great that it became the point of departure and the basis of comparison for all subsequent European works on China written before the eighteenth century' (Lach I.ii. p. 744). 'It is probably no exaggeration to say that Mendoza's book had been read by the majority of well-educated Europeans at the beginning of the seventeenth-century. **Its influence was naturally enormous, and it is not surprising to find that men like Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh derived their notions of China and the Chinese primarily, if not exclusively, from this work.** Even travellers who, like Jan Huighen van Linschoten, had themselves been in Asia, relied mainly on Mendoza's *Historia* for their accounts of China' (Boxer).

Alden 588/39; Church 134; Cordier, *Sinica* 13; Palau 105513; Sabin 27783 ('It is so rare that we have never seen it').

#### PUTTING CHINA ON THE MAP

**21. GROSIER, Jean-Baptiste and Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'ANVILLE.** Atlas général de la Chine; pour servir à la description générale de cet empire, treize vol. in-4o, rédigée par M. l'Abbé Grosier ... Paris, Moutard, 1785.

Large folio (45 x 29 cm), pp. [4], and 54 engraved maps and plans (mostly double-page or folding) (wanting 11 plates i.e. nos 51, 53, 56-64); a little damp staining to fore-edge of plate 2, small closed tear to plate 16 (repaired to verso), occasional light marks; overall very good in 19th-century green roan-backed marbled boards, spine filleted and lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers; wear to spine, edges and corners, small loss to one corner, covers rubbed. **£5000**

A handsome atlas with a full set of 54 maps and plans of China by the celebrated French geographer Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, **the basis 'for all maps of China, both in China and abroad, down to the early twentieth century'** (Wilkinson).

The European mapping of China reached a new level of sophistication in the early eighteenth century after the establishment of an imperially sanctioned Jesuit cartographic project to map the entirety of China. Between 1708 and 1718 a team of missionaries – including Pierre Jartoux, Xavier Ehrenbert Fridelli, Jean-Baptiste Regis, Francisco Cardoso and only one non-Jesuit, the Augustinian scholar Guillaume Bonjour – travelled across China, measuring the exact distances between locations to determine longitude and latitude, and then cross-checking these with observations of the solar meridian and the polar stars. Although Jartoux completed a general map as early as 1717 and Jesuit maps were published in three Chinese editions between 1717 and 1721, the data was eventually sent

back to Europe where it was arranged by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, perhaps the greatest French cartographer of the eighteenth century.

The maps included in this volume were first published in 1735 as part of Jean-Baptiste Du Halde's epochal *Description géographique ... de la Chine* and then printed separately in d'Anville's 1737 *Nouvel atlas de la Chine*. The present edition – featuring the entire set of maps printed from the original plates – was first published as an accompaniment to Jean-Baptiste Grosier's *Description générale de la Chine* (1785), the thirteenth volume of the (originally twelve-volume) *Histoire générale de la Chine* (1777–1783) by Grosier, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de Mailla, and Michel-Ange-André Deshautesrayes. The maps encompass numerous Chinese provinces, Chinese Tartary, Tibet, Korea, and Vitus Bering's Siberian expedition.

Cordier, *Sinica* 61; Löwendahl 394 (Du Halde), 646 (Grosier).



## WITH A FOLIO ATLAS

**22. GUIGNES, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de.** *Voyages à Peking, Manille et l'Île de France, faits dans l'intervalle des années 1784 à 1801 ... Paris, l'Imprimerie Impériale, 1808.*

3 vols of text, 8vo, and 1 atlas vol., folio, pp. [4], lxiii, [1], 439, [1]; [4], 476; [4], 488; [4], with 28 full-page engraved illustrations, 64 half-page illustrations on 32 leaves, and 6 maps and plans (4 folding); some foxing throughout, small loss to blank fore-edge margin vol.1 p. 383, a few pages unopened, vol. 3 quire X misbound, small closed tears to folding maps; a good copy, with illustrations in excellent condition and mostly retaining tissue guards; 8vo vols in later black boards, gilt-lettered red morocco lettering-pieces, folio vol. in recent black cloth; some wear to spine ends, corners, and edges of 8vo vols. **£6500**

First edition, the complete four-volume set, containing a survey of Chinese history and customs, a narrative of the author's journey to Beijing as part of the Dutch East India embassy in 1794–5, and **a magnificent folio atlas featuring 97 beautiful illustrations and intricate maps.**

Son of the famous Orientalist and Sinologist Joseph de Guignes, Chrétien learnt Chinese from his father and first visited China as Resident of France and consul at Canton in 1784; he would go on to stay in China until 1801. This work predominantly deals with his role as interpreter to Isaac Titsingh, a senior official in the VOC who was appointed Dutch ambassador to the court of the Emperor of China for the celebrations of the Qianlong Emperor's sixtieth jubilee in 1794. Travelling in a party of twenty-seven persons accompanied by more than three hundred porters (Titsingh himself rode not on a horse but in a sedan chair) the party braved cold and hunger to belatedly reach Beijing in January 1795. Although the party was not successful, their willingness to perform the traditional *koutou* earned them the favour of the Chinese hosts, unlike the unwilling British under George Macartney a few years previously.

De Guignes' narrative is one of three major accounts of the expedition, alongside the diaries of Titsingh and of the VOC chief at Canton Andreas Everadus van Braam Houckgeest. In the first volume, de Guignes relates his journey to Beijing in 1794; in the second, he describes his return journey, commencing in February 1795; and in the third, he narrates his journey to the Philippines and his return to Europe. A learned scholar who was a correspondent for both the Académie des Sciences and the Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles-Lettres while in China and who was later commissioned to write a Chinese-Latin-French dictionary by Napoleon himself, de Guignes not only includes in his account useful information on Chinese politics and western diplomacy but also includes detailed notes on Chinese history and customs: the first volume contains a chronological table of Chinese kings beginning with the mythical Fohi (2953 BC) as well as a history of ancient China, while de Guignes' 'Observations' on China and the Philippines span both the second and third volumes.

Of particular interest and value is the fourth volume, in folio, which contains 97 copper engravings, including 3 folding maps depicting eastern China and Macao, a number of smaller maps and plans, and detailed illustrations depicting landscapes, architecture, and daily Chinese life. Although designed by de Guignes himself, the etchings are the work of the illustrator Jacques Eustache de Sève. According to the description of plate I, the Atlas was printed by the Paris-based firm of Villain.

Brunet II, p. 568; Cordier, *Sinica* 2351-2; Hill 733; Löwendahl 738; Lust 336.



*Fete donnée devant l'Empereur à Yuen-ming-yuen.*



*Comédie Chinoise.*

## TO KOREA AND THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

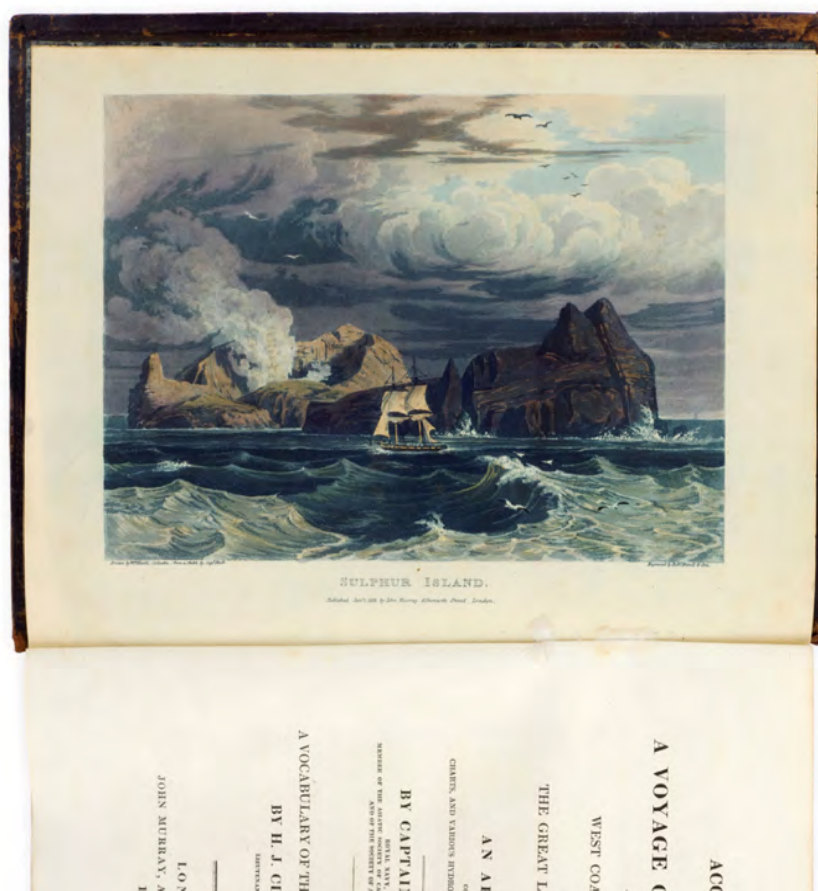
**23. HALL, Basil.** Account of a voyage of discovery to the west coast of Corea, and the great Loo-Choo Island; with an appendix, containing charts, and various hydrographical and scientific notices ... And a vocabulary of the Loo-Choo language, by H.J. Clifford ... *London, John Murray, 1818.*

4to, pp. xv, [1], 222, cxxx, [72]; without half-title; with 10 plates (8 coloured) and 5 maps (2 folding); small adhesion to inner margins of title and frontispiece, 2 marginal tears and some creasing to last leaf, some toning to plates, occasional light spotting, a few marks; overall very good in contemporary calf, spine in compartments gilt lettered 'Voyages & travels vol. 98 Hall', marbled endpapers; small loss at head of spine, some wear to corners and light marks to covers; armorial bookplate of Thomas Munro (see below). **£1950**

First edition of this important work on Korea and the Ryukyu Islands by Basil Hall (1788-1844), narrating his 1816–17 voyage aboard the *Lyra* in the company of Murray Maxwell in the *Alceste*. The first chapter is devoted to the west coast of Korea – 'until then unknown except by hearsay, and drawn on the chart by imagination' (*ODNB*) – and includes discussion of the character and language of the indigenous people Hall encountered. Chapters 2 and 3 then detail Hall's experiences in the Ryukyu Kingdom, including nearly being shipwrecked, numerous feasts with the local chiefs, and notes on 'the religion, manners, and customs of Loo-choo'. The handsome accompanying aquatint plates are based on drawings by the artist William Havell (1782–1857). The volume ends with a most interesting appendix on Ryukyuan languages by Herbert John Clifford, including sample sentences 'English and Loo-Choo' such as 'When all are drunk we shall be permitted to go on shore', and reproducing local tattoo marks.

*Provenance:* **from the library of the Scottish soldier and administrator Sir Thomas Munro** (1761–1827) who served as Governor of Madras from 1820 until his death. He was 'the chief architect of the ryotwari land tenure, revenue, and judicial system, later known as "the Munro system", which provided the administrative framework for much of southern and western India throughout the period of British rule' (*ODNB*). His library included a Shakespeare First Folio.

Abbey, *Travel* 558; Hill 749.



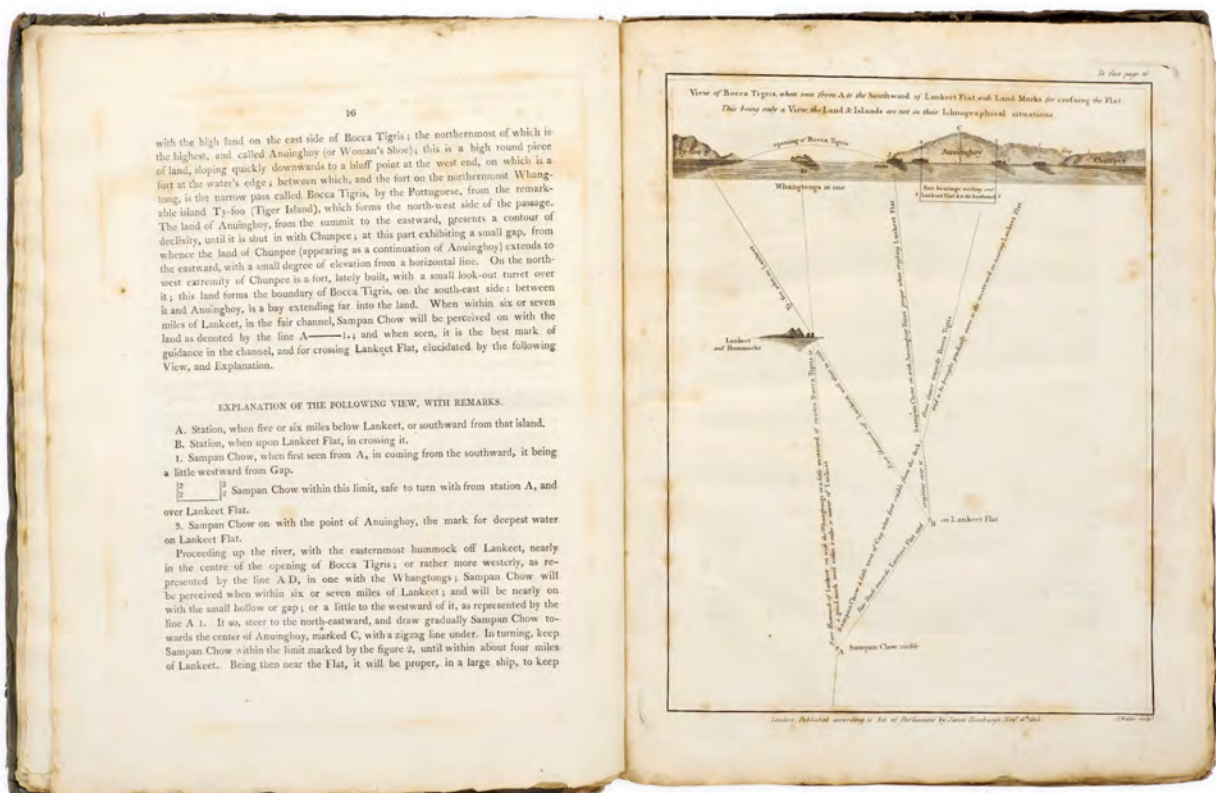
FINDING ONE'S WAY, TO CHINA, SINGAPORE, AND BOMBAY

**24. [HORSBURGH, James.]** Memoirs comprising the navigation to and from China, by the China Sea, and through the various straits and channels in the Indian Archipelago; also, the navigation of Bombay harbour. *London, C. Mercier and Co. for the author, 1805.*

4 parts in 1 vol., large 4to, pp. vi, [2], 44; 30, [2]; 77, [3]; 19, [1]; with 1 engraved plate and 1 woodcut illustration to part 1, some woodcut Chinese characters to footnotes; blank upper corners of first 5 leaves cut away, a little light foxing; overall a very good uncut copy in original drab boards; spine mostly wanting, boards almost detached, corners worn, marks to upper cover. **£3500**

First edition, **scarce on the market**, of this work on navigating to China and Mumbai by the Scottish hydrographer James Horsburgh (1762–1836), dedicated to his compatriot Alexander Dalrymple.

The first part considers the dangers of navigating in the China Sea, including typhoons and monsoons, details 'places affording shelter to ships', and describes the route to Humen strait and to Canton; the second is devoted to navigating the Strait of Malacca and Singapore Strait 'in hazy weather', with remarks on winds, currents, and banks in the straits; the third discusses navigation via Makassar Strait and Dampier Strait, as well as to the west of the Philippines, and appends a list of 'several shoals and islands, the true situation of which are incorrectly placed in most charts'; and the final part is devoted to Mumbai harbour, again discussing its dangers.







**25. [INDIA.]** Half-length portrait of an Indian man with moustache. c. 1850s.

Stereoscopic ambrotype with window mount (8.5 x 17.3 cm), gilt bordering around images, re-sealed; very good.

**£250**

An attractive stereoscopic image pair ambrotype of a young Indian man. Like daguerreotypes, ambrotypes were unique images, typically small portraits, but they were easier and less expensive to produce and were popular into the late 1850s, when they were supplanted by tintypes and *cartes de visite*. Stereoscopic pair photographs – designed to present three-dimensional images when seen through a hand-held viewer – became a veritable craze in the 1850s, and have been described as ‘the most important development in visual mass culture before the coming of the cinema’ (*Oxford Companion to the Photograph*).



**26. [INDIA.]** Portrait of an Indian man seated on a rug. c. 1850s.

Stereoscopic ambrotype with window mount (8.5 x 17.3 cm), hand-tinting to turban and rug, gilt bordering around images, re-sealed; very good.

**£250**

A fine hand-tinted stereoscopic image pair ambrotype of a seated Indian man.

## A CLASSIC OF TRAVEL LITERATURE

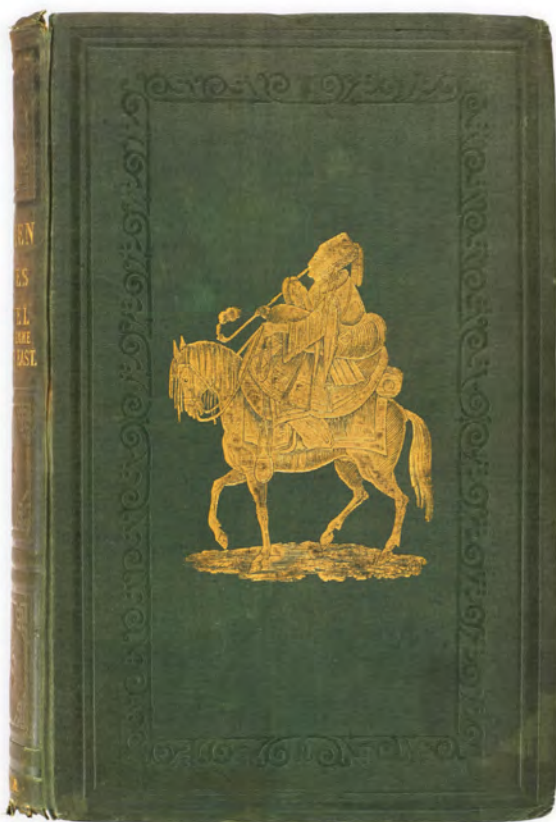
**27. [KINGLAKE, Alexander William.]** *Eothen, or traces of travel brought home from the East ...* London, John Ollivier, 1844.

8vo, pp. [2], xi, [1 (blank)], 418; with folding coloured lithographed frontispiece, and a coloured lithographed plate, with tissue guard, facing p. 209; some foxing, occasional light creasing; very good in original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, covers blocked in blind, gilt vignette to upper cover, pale yellow endpapers; some wear to spine ends, corners and edges, a few light marks to covers. **£475**

'First edition of this classic of travel literature which has been reprinted innumerable times' (Blackmer).

Kinglake (1809–91) studied at Trinity College, Cambridge (where Tennyson and Thackeray were his contemporaries) before setting out in August 1834 on an eighteen-month odyssey through Europe and the Ottoman empire. *Eothen*, an account of his adventures, was published ten years after he set out, and includes chapters on Constantinople, Smyrna, Cyprus, Lady Hester Stanhope, the Holy Land, the Sinai desert, plague-ridden Cairo, the pyramids and sphinx, Suez, Gaza, Damascus, and Lebanon. Leslie Stephen described it as 'more akin to Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, and ... a delightful record of personal impressions rather than outward facts' (*ODNB*). The frontispiece ('Eastern travel') shows the author and his caravan passing two skeletons impaled on stakes, and the second plate depicts the river Jordan.

Abbey, *Travel* 362; Blackmer 911.



'A PRIZED EDITION'

**28. KOTZEBUE, Otto von.** A voyage of discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits, for the purpose of exploring a north-east passage, undertaken in the years 1815-1818 ... in the ship *Rurick* ... London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821.

3 vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [2], 358, with 4 coloured plates and 2 folding charts; [4], 433, [1], with 3 coloured plates and 3 charts (2 folding); [4], 442, with 2 plates (1 coloured) and 2 charts; some foxing and spotting, some browning to plates and charts, 2 small holes to second chart in vol. 1 and creasing to fore-edge, some closed marginal tears (without loss) to other charts; overall a good copy in slightly later half calf over marbled boards, spines in compartments with black morocco lettering-pieces; some rubbing to spines and covers, and wear to corners and edges, some staining to joints of vol. 3; each vol. with inserted leaf with inscription 'Mary Gibbon, The Cottage, Sandymount, 25 Dec. 1848'. **£3000**

First edition in English, translated from the German edition of the same year, of Kotzebue's classic voyage; 'a prized edition' (Hill). Kotzebue's expedition of 1815-18 followed up Krusenstern's pioneering venture of 1803-6, on which Kotzebue had also sailed. Its principal objectives were to search for the northeast passage above the Bering Strait and to carry out explorations of the Pacific and the American northwest coast. Kotzebue was accompanied by Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz as ship's doctor and Adelbert von Chamisso as naturalist, both of whom contributed to the account of the voyage, while the official artist was Louis Choris, some of whose work illustrates the book.

The *Rurick* entered the Pacific by Cape Horn, briefly visited the Chilean coast, and sailed, via Easter Island and through the Tuamotu Archipelago, to the Marshalls, discovering the Radak and Ralik chains, before heading north for Kamchatka and Alaska, where Kotzebue Sound commemorates the name of the ship's commander. After conducting surveys close inshore, Kotzebue went south to California and Hawaii, revisited the Marshalls, and then resumed his explorations in the north, but was forced back to Unalaska by ice. He then returned to Russia via Oahu, the Marshalls, Guam, Manila, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Abbey, *Travel* 596; Hill 944; Sabin, 38291.



## UNTRACED IN LIBRARIES

**29. LAMARTINE, Alphonse de; Hortense FLEURY, translator.** Frammenti delle Ricordanze, impressioni, pensieri e paesaggi durante un viaggio in oriente di Alfonso di Lamartine tradotti da Ortensia Fleury. *Lisbon, Typographia Universal, 1853.*

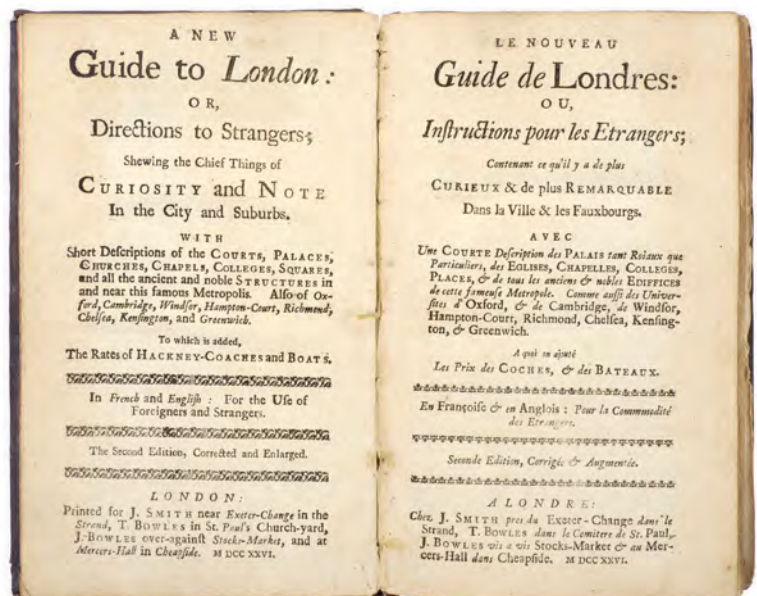
8vo, pp. 182; a few spots to fore-edge; a very good clean copy in recent half brown morocco, marbled sides, spine in compartments lettered and decorated in gilt, marbled endpapers, original printed upper wrapper bound in; initials 'T.S.' in gilt at foot of spine. **£450**

Very rare Italian translation of part of Alphonse de Lamartine's *Voyage en Orient* (1835) by 'Ortensia Fleury', a French student of Italian resident in Lisbon. The work opens with two dedications: one to Lamartine (1790–1869) himself and another to Fleury's Italian teacher 'Signor Prefumo', both begging indulgence for her efforts at translation. The six translated passages cover Lamartine's time in Beirut, Syria, Baalbek and Jaffa, and his encounters with Lady Hester Stanhope and Emir Bashir.

**We have been unable to find any copies on OCLC, Library Hub, or KVK.**



29



30

## THE GREATEST CITY IN THE UNIVERSE

**30. [LONDON.]** A new guide to London: or, directions to strangers; shewing the chief things of curiosity and note in the city and suburbs ... Second edition, corrected and enlarged. *Le nouveau guide de Londres: ou, instructions pour les etrangers; contenant ce qu'il y a de plus curieux et de plus remarquable dans la ville et les fauxbourgs ... Seconde edition, corrigée et augmentée. London, for J. Smith, T. and J. Bowles, 1726.*

8vo, pp. [8], 107, [1 (blank)]; parallel titles and text in English and French, head- and tailpieces; final quire slightly projecting from text block, a little toned, a few light marks; good in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece, combed marbled endpapers; some wear to spine and corners, and marks to covers; label of M.G. Billot de Goldlin to front free endpaper. **£750**

Scarce guide to London 'for the use of foreigners and strangers' in parallel English and French. 'London, the metropolis of the British monarchy, is the greatest, most populous, and flourishing city in the universe' (p. 1).

The text appears to have been adapted and expanded from *Le Guide de Londres pour les estrangers*, first published in 1693, by François Colsoni (fl. 1688–1710), a language teacher in the capital. The guide covers familiar tourist favourites such as St James's Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London, the Crown Jewels, and Windsor Castle, and is written in appealing prose. On Cheapside: 'the great concourse of people, the magnificence of the shops and merchandises, will surprise and charm you' (p. 37). On Bedlam: 'it is a very magnificent building and very regular, wherein they confine men and women and the lunatics ... go in there and observe those afflicted persons, their different state will move you ... you will have reason to thank God for the favour he has done you to keep you from the sad condition these unfortunate objects are reduced to!' (p. 66). Brief sketches of Oxford and Cambridge (noting the unwholesomeness of its air) are provided at the end, together with the going rates for stagecoaches and watermen.

ESTC N54766/T56057. **ESTC and OCLC record only 2 copies in the UK** (BL and Guildhall Library) **and 3 in the US** (Duke University, University of Illinois, Yale).

## RUSSIA IN SPANISH

**31. LUQUE, Eugenio de.** Estadística o descripción geográfica y política del gran imperio de Rusia, traducida del Francés al Castellano por Don Eugenio de Luque. *Madrid, Hija de Ibarra, 1807.*

8vo, pp. [8], xxxvii, 244, [6], with 3 hand-coloured plates; a little light creasing to corners at beginning; very good in contemporary Spanish tree-patterned calf, spine decorated in gilt and with gilt lettering-piece, marbled endpapers; small wormhole at head of spine, some rubbing to extremities and covers; small printed advertisement label for 'la Librería de Polo y Monge' of Zaragoza to half-title. **£200**

First edition of this Spanish account of the 'Great Empire of Russia' illustrated with three handsome plates depicting different indigenous peoples and costumes of the empire.

Luque begins with an introduction comprising a gallop through Russian history in under forty pages from the fifth century to the close of the seventeenth, which ends by claiming that Peter the Great, for all his qualities, committed 'crímenes horrendos'. The principal text, apparently a translation from the French, covers Russia's geography, population, climate, produce and commerce, army and navy, finances, governance and legislation, and its hospitals, prisons, schools, and literature.

Palau y Dulcet 144193. **Only 1 copy on Library Hub** (Senate House Library).



31



32

## WITH LORD AMHERST'S EMBASSY

**32. M'LEOD, John.** Voyage of His Majesty's Ship *Alceste*, along the coast of Corea, to the Island of Lewchew; with an account of her subsequent shipwreck ... Second edition. *London, John Murray, 1818.*

8vo, pp. [8], 323, [1]; etched frontispiece portrait of Murray Maxwell and 5 coloured aquatints; some browning and foxing; overall good in contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, two gilt-lettered spine labels; some rubbing to spine and joints and wear to corners and edges. **£275**

Second edition (first 1817), with five handsome aquatints, of this account of the voyage of the *Alceste* to China with Lord Amherst's embassy, by the ship's surgeon M'Leod.

'The *Alceste* reached Rio de Janeiro in 1816, and then proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. After a short visit there, Batavia was touched ... after which the *Alceste* continued on to China. While the matters of the embassy were proceeding, the ships sailed on an expedition for the survey and exploration of the west coast of Korea and the Ryukyu Islands ... On the return journey, after taking Lord Amherst on board at Macao, Manila was visited, and then, in Gaspar Strait off the coast of Sumatra, the *Alceste* struck a submerged reef and became a total loss. The crew and passengers reached the small adjacent island of Pulo Leat safely. Lord Amherst proceeded to Batavia to fetch help while the sailors fortified their island retreat, named Fort Maxwell after their captain. A long and vivid account is given of their experiences, of how they were attacked by Malay pirates, and of their final rescue. On the return voyage, St Helena was visited, and an interesting account is given of an interview with Napoleon' (Hill). The final plate, vividly portraying Fort Maxwell, is not present in the first edition.

Abbey, *Travel* 559; Hill 1168.

## THE MARVELS OF THE EAST

**33. MANDEVILLE, John, Sir.** Itinerarius. [*Gouda, Gerard Leeu, between 1483 and 11 June 1484.*]

Small 4to, ff. [62], including the initial blank; gothic letter; early annotations and reading marks to approx. 102 pp. and on the blank; wormhole in blank lower outer corner of first four leaves, some light marginal dampstains; a large copy, unwashed and unpressed, in late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century sheep; slightly rubbed.

**£75,000**

**A very early edition of the most popular medieval account of the marvels of the East.** It was evidently intended as a companion volume to Leeu's Latin edition of Marco Polo, published at about the same time, and is probably preceded by the Latin edition printed in Zwolle, 7 September 1483. The earliest appearance of Mandeville in print is the Dutch translation published circa 1477 (see ISTC).

Mandeville's *Travels* was one of the most widely read works of geographical lore in the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, taking its reader to the Holy Land (it is in part a pilgrim's guide), Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Tartary, India, and Cathay (China). It had a profound influence on the age that saw the discovery of the New World and the sea routes to Asia. Originally written in French (quite possibly the Anglo-Norman still current in English court circles) the book first began to circulate in Europe between 1356 and 1366. By 1400 it was available in every major European language and by 1500 the number of manuscript copies was vast – indeed over 250 have survived, compared to only about 140 of Marco Polo. The early printed editions testify at once to the importance attached to the *Travels* and to its commercial appeal.

The *Travels* 'is a vernacular account of the known world, loosely based upon the alleged travels of its narrator, and was immediately and immensely popular. Alongside the French version and its recensions there were translations (often more than one) into German, English, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Irish, Danish, and Czech. Altogether over 250 manuscripts survive in twenty-two versions. In England alone there were four Latin and four English translations and a rhymed version. In the book the narrator declares that he is Sir John Mandeville, born and bred in St Albans, who left England in 1322 and travelled the world for many years, serving the sultan of Cairo and visiting the Great Khan, and finally in 1357 in age and illness setting down his account of the world. This account is essentially in two parts, a description of the Holy Land and the routes thither and a description of Asia and other *partes infidelium*. There is no historical corroboration of the author's claims. On the contrary, nine-tenths of the substance of the *Voyages* can be precisely traced to written sources, which range from Pliny to Vincent of Beauvais and include many itineraries of genuine travellers like William of Boldensele and Odoric of Pordenone, and the remaining tenth almost certainly derives from sources yet to be traced. The intention of the author to produce a popular account of the world in French was possibly part of the fashion for such exotica that flourished in and about Paris c. 1350. Though the framework of the narration by Sir John Mandeville is fictitious, the substance is not. There can be no doubt whatsoever that the author reported in good faith what his authorities recorded and that his book was seriously intended' (Michael Seymour in *ODNB*).

If to the modern reader Mandeville poses as many questions as he answers, there is no doubting the impact of his book on its early readers: 'when Leonardo da Vinci moved from Milan in 1499, the inventory of his books included a number on natural history, the sphere, the heavens – indicators of some of the prime interests of that unparalleled mind. But out of the multitude of travel accounts that Leonardo could have had, in manuscript or from the new printing presses, there is only the one: Mandeville's *Travels*. At about the same time (so his biographer, Andrés Bernaldez, tells us) Columbus was perusing Mandeville for information on China preparatory to his voyage; and in 1576 a copy of the *Travels* was with Frobisher as he lay off Baffin Bay. The huge number of people who relied on the *Travels* for hard, practical geographical information in the two centuries after the book first appeared demands that we give it serious attention if we want to understand the mental picture of the world of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance' (C.W.R.D. Moseley (ed.), *The Travels of Sir John Mandeville* (1983), p. 9; see also *idem*, 'The availability of Mandeville's *Travels* in England, 1356–1750', *The Library* XXX (1975), p. 125).

'More than any other single work, the *Travels* of Mandeville set the stylized half-realistic, half-fanciful image of the East that predominated in western Europe during the Renaissance. Unlike Dante and Boccaccio, Mandeville utilized the travel and mission accounts to their fullest and sought to integrate this newer knowledge with the more traditional materials. Since his veracity was generally unquestioned until the seventeenth century, his work helped to mould significantly the learned and popular view of Asia. Even his monsters and marvels could apparently be accepted as long as they were relegated to places still relatively unknown. The fact that we know today that Mandeville did not make the trip as he pretended in no way detracts from the importance of his book in helping to integrate knowledge of the East and in shaping the Renaissance view of the "worlds" beyond the Muslim world' (D.F. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe* I, p. 80).

HC \*10644; BMC IX 37; Cordier 2031; Goff M-160; Bod-Inc. M-052.

De urbe constantinopoli et reliquijs ibidem contentis iij.  
**C**onstantinopolis pulchra ciuitas et nobilis triangula  
ris ē in forma firmiterq; murata Cuius due ptes inclu-  
duntur mari belleponto qd plurimi mō appellāt brachiū



Vesunm  
806 ad lance  
clum vs resaton dicebatur Idic at notandū ē q̄ a portu ve  
nece vsq̄ ad constantinopolim dicit̄ p̄ mare octingente leu  
ce et lxxx. xir cōparantur ibi cōtente **Cap 3**

*Uenia lū  
Pissitō Cōstanc  
Constantinopolim  
manc hanc p̄  
Lauris p̄  
et de mīa uirone*

*Laus S. Sophie  
ecclesie Cōstanc  
S. Anna*

De urbe constantinopoli et reliquijs ibidem p̄sentis iij.  
**C**onstantinopolis pulchra ciuitas et nobilis triangula  
ris ē in forma firmiterq̄ murata. Cuius due p̄ca iclu  
duntur mari belle ponto q̄d plurimi mō appellat̄ brachiū  
sancti georgij et alij b̄ake. T̄roya v̄t. T̄er. locū ubi b̄  
brachium exit de mari est lata terre planicies in quo anti  
quius stetit troia ciuitas de qua apud poetam mira legūt̄  
sed nunc valde modica apparent vestigia ciuitatis. In cō  
stantinopoli habentur multa mirabilia et insup̄ multe sac  
rorum venerande reliquie ac super oia p̄ciosi ssima crux  
cristi seu maior para illius et tunica in diuinita cum sponsi  
a et arundine et vino clauoz et diuina p̄te corone sp̄uce  
cuius altera medietas seruatur i capella regi fracie parisi.  
Et ego uigilant̄ diligēt̄ pluribz vicibz respecti p̄tem v̄  
francz Dabat q̄ michi de illa parisi. v̄nica sp̄ina quā vsq̄  
nunc p̄cose seruo et est ipsa sp̄ina non ligata sed velud de  
iniccio marinis r̄gida et pungitua. Ecclia constantinopoli  
tana in honore sancte sophie idest ineffabilis de sapie dedi  
cata dicitur et nobilissima v̄niūfaz m̄ioi ecclesiarum tam  
in semate artificiosij operis q̄ in seruari ibi sacrosanctia  
reliquijs. Nam et continet corpus sacre m̄ie marie nos  
tr̄ domine m̄slatum illic per reginam belenam ab iberor  
solimie. Et corpus sci lucce uelisse translatum d̄ beiba  
nia inde. Et corpus beati iohannis crisostomi p̄ ciuita  
tis episcopi cum multis alijs reliquijs p̄ciosi. Non ita ē  
sibi vas grande cū b̄ulm̄nodi siquis velud marmoz eum  
de petra enidos quos iugiter de seipo defud̄ ā aquā sel  
in amo inuenitur suo fudoze repletū. In hac ecclesia sup̄  
columnā marmozeam habetur de ere aurato opere fuso

rio magna ymago iustitiani quondā imperator sup equum  
sedentis. Sicut at p̄mitus in manu ymaginis fabricata pe  
ra rotunda que iā oia et maū sua sibi cecidit in signū q̄ imp  
stor multaz trarum dñim perdidit. Namq̄ solabat esse  
oia romanoz grecoz asie surie. In die Egypti Arabie et  
p̄sie ac nunc solam retinuit grecia cū aliquibz terris grece  
adiacentibz sicut. C. alistrū cholobos oratio. Ylybia my  
nos illexon melo carpatos lepna traciom et macedoniam  
totam. Suntq̄ sub eo catipolij et alti p̄tinentoi ac magi  
ima p̄s cōmānoz. Quoz ymago tenet manum eleuatā  
et extentam in orientem velud in signum p̄uincacionis ad  
orientales infidēlos. de p̄dicta era trachie fuit philoso  
phus aristoteles ostēdus in ciuitate stragere et est ibi ilo  
co tumba et velut altare ubi et singulis annis certo die ce  
lebratur a populo festū illius ac si fuisset sanctus. Tempo  
ribus ergo magnoz p̄silio p̄ueniunt illic sapientes terre  
reputantes sibi per respiracionē imiti cōsilium optimum  
de agēoia. Item ad diuisionem trachie et macedonie sur  
duo mirabiliter alti montes v̄nus olympus alter achos  
cuius v̄tini ymbra oriente sole apparet ad lxxvi. miliari  
a vsq̄ in insulam sompne. In hoz cacumie mouim̄ v̄  
tus nō currit nec aer mouetur q̄d frequenter probatum ē  
per ingenium astronomoz qui quādoq̄ ascēdit̄ ites scrip  
serunt h̄as in puluere quas sequenti anno inueniunt̄ quas  
si reciterit scriptas et quia est ibi pur̄ aer sine mixtura  
elementi que nec ēst v̄t ascēdit̄cos habent̄ secum sponsi  
as aque p̄litas p̄o anhelans respiracione. In p̄oita at  
sancte sophie ecclia sicut ibidem dicitur voluit olim quito  
imperator corpus cuiusdam sui defuncti sepelire cōgnati  
Litus cum foderetur sepulchz ventum est ad manolēū  
antiquum in quo super incineratum corpus iacebat dūc  
auri puri et erant scriptum in co litteris grecis bebayci dūc  
latinis sic. Ihesus cristus n̄scetur de virgine et ego credo

*Sphera eciort  
mand imperatoris*

*fr̄astel timba*

*Olymp Achos*

*prophetia de  
Nabitate xii*

*S. laus uirū  
cōstanc lase*

*pulchras  
ueros xpian*

*conuentionē  
sarracenorū*

*refutatio*

*hōm sciatis s̄m*  
Et dicit liber dñi scilicet oīs p̄ph̄az fuisse veracē i deia  
et facta benignū p̄ū iustū et ad oī vicio penit. alienū. sc̄m  
quoq̄ iobēm ewāgelisā post p̄cāas p̄betas fuisse alijs  
fariōne. Cuius et ewā. facit ēē plenū salutari et veracē docē  
na ac ip̄s sc̄m iobēm illū alē cecoz le p̄os m̄dalle fulticat  
fe mox nos et i celū volasse v̄uente. Erat enī pur die pl̄ q̄  
p̄pheta et abiq̄ oī p̄ccō p̄radicē eodē de seipo. Si d̄re  
rim. q̄ p̄ccō nō d̄mus veritas in nob nō est v̄n et si q̄i sar  
raceni tenēt scrip̄ ewāgelisā iobis aut illū b̄i luce. H̄is  
fuo ē angel. gabel eleuāt abābus manibz p̄ reuerencia sup̄  
capita et sup̄ oculos ito p̄netes et oculat̄ q̄ sepe cū sum  
ma deuotione nōnulli ecclia eoz in greco aut latino lrāt̄.  
Inueniunt cū deuotione cordis ito citare. H̄oc l̄ b̄ic tu  
dos p̄fidos fuisse q̄ ihesu eis h̄m̄ m̄llo a do et m̄lta mira  
cula faciēt̄ credēte poluerit q̄ d̄ p̄ ip̄m tota gene iudcoz  
fuit dignē docepta sicut merito illū alē hoc modo. Ihesus i bo  
ra dū iudas ei p̄ signo tradicionis oculabatur postit p̄  
methamoz p̄bolim figurā suā i ip̄m iudā. Sicq̄ iudēt i a  
biguo lūe nocturnū ip̄is p̄ ibelū iudā captentes ligantes  
tradentes d̄tentes in fine crucifixerunt putantes se d̄  
nia facere ihesu qui p̄rius capto et ligato iudā v̄n. ascē  
dit in celū descensurus iteram v̄n ad iudiciū in die finali.  
Et ad oī iudos falsū lūe vsq̄ bovie nos xpianoz suo mē  
dacio decipe quo dicit se ihs crucifisū ille que non tetigit  
hunc errozē tenent. Extraceni obf̄inatī quod d̄ argumē  
tum inire conat̄. Nam si deus aut̄ p̄m̄isset ihs innocēt  
ē et iustū ita miserabilē octioi centuram sue fūme iusticie  
m̄m̄isset. S̄ q̄n̄ ip̄i vt sup̄dictum est in tenebris ambu  
lant. Iocirco ignoscentes dei iusticiam flamerē volūt iustī  
ciam ymno iusticiam quā fabricat̄ in corde suo quia nos  
de cruce xpi scriptū nouim̄. d̄ncōm est lignū per quoz fit  
iusticia. Ihs in q̄ in aliquibz ap̄ p̄p̄inuat̄ vere fidei mul  
ti q̄iq̄ coz inuenit̄ iustī cōuersi et plures ad huc de facili p̄uer

terē si brēt p̄oicatores sine eis v̄bū tractātes gpe cū iā  
fateat̄ legē machometi q̄iq̄ defectura sicut nūc perijt lex  
iudeoz et legē xpianā vsq̄ in finē seculi p̄mansura

De vita et noiē machometi. Capitūlū xxi.  
**P** Romi in sup̄ioribz aliq̄o narrare de vita machoēt  
leḡ latoz sarracnoz. put v̄bi in scriptis vel auditi  
in tribus illis. Yraq̄ machoba sine machon v̄n in. sila  
ba scribat̄ oī lra vel non idē refert. Et si tercia silaba adda  
tur et dicat̄ machomet vel ecclia q̄ra machomet. nichil d̄r  
q̄ semp̄ idē nomē rep̄itat̄ ip̄i t̄ illū sepius noiānt machob.  
Putatur aut̄ istū machomet habuisse ḡiacum oīū de  
b̄ismabel abzabe filio naturali de cōcubina agar v̄n et vsq̄  
bovie quito ā sarracnoz d̄n̄ b̄ismalite alij agar eni. S̄ et  
quito ā moabite et ā monite a duobz loth filijs moab et amō  
geniis p̄ incestū de p̄p̄ijs filiibz. H̄ic v̄o machon circa  
annū incarnationis d̄ni sexcentēsimū nat. In arabia paup̄  
erat gratis pasces camelos et interū loquēs mercator  
in egyptū fordellos illoz p̄prio collo deserens p̄ merce  
Et q̄n̄ t̄ic ip̄is tota egypti erat xpiane fidei didicit aliq̄ de  
fide n̄rā p̄cipue q̄ d̄itē solebat ad cellulā heremite p̄mo  
ratis in illo desiro. Et quodā fabulāf sarraceni q̄ illo q̄n̄  
igrediente cellā cellule ostiū mutāt̄ in tamā p̄stēde patiente  
velut an palaciū et glan̄ b̄ h̄m̄ miraculū. Quā c̄t̄ t̄ic con  
q̄rendo sibi pecunias et discēdo sibi act̄ d̄ines ē effectus et  
p̄uodens ab oibus reputat̄ in t̄n̄ vt postmodū in t̄re guz  
natoz corozacē v̄na p̄uinciaz regit arabie afflumeret.  
Et deinde defūcto p̄ncipe cogitē p̄augū illius relecte in  
eiusdē p̄uincie p̄ncipē eleuaretur. Erat at̄ faris famosus  
et valens et ultra modū in verbis et scis matur. et p̄ncipa  
lio et satis diligēbat a suis magis t̄n̄ m̄tēbat et erat epi  
lemic. neine t̄n̄ scientē. Stant ab v̄roze p̄p̄o p̄r̄ilabaz  
letali mo: bido nupta. Quā v̄tū fecellit et solobaz m̄sta

600

*uiber nato  
cornegana*

*epileptus*

## INTO CENTRAL ASIA DURING THE GREAT GAME

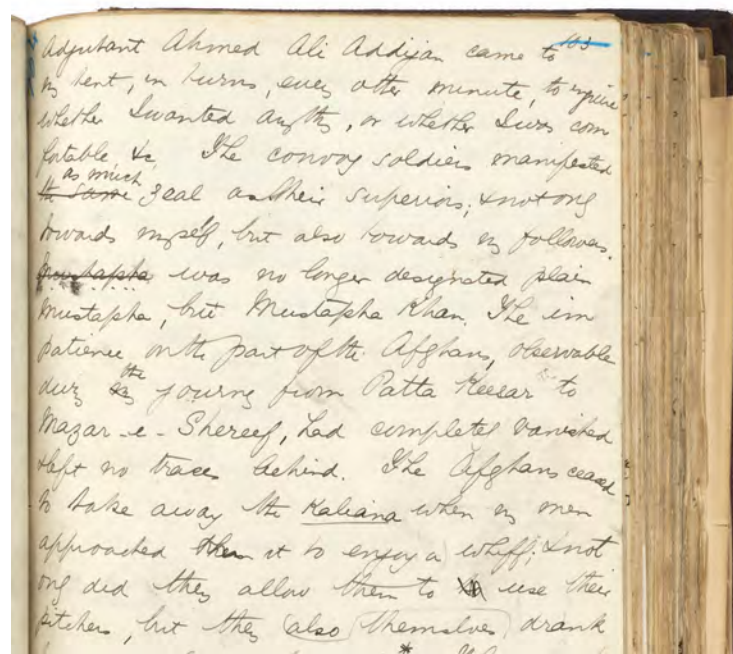
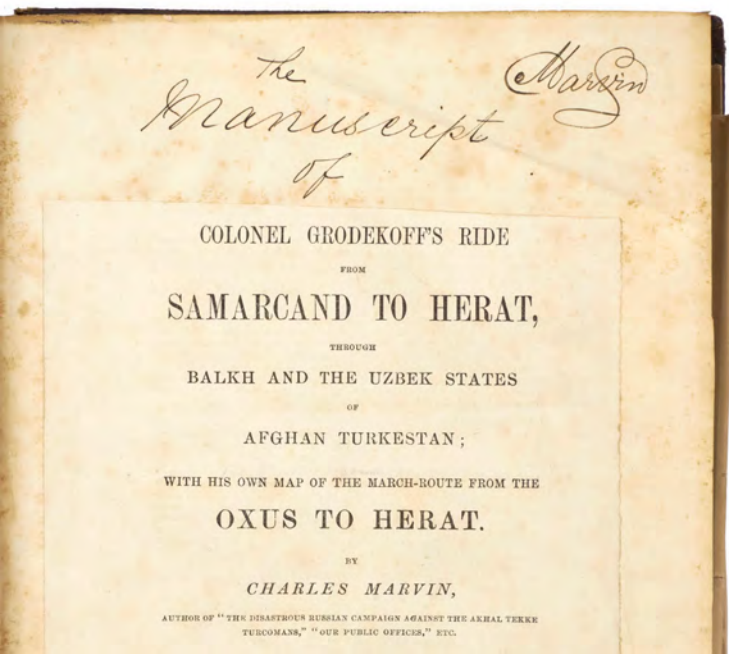
**34. MARVIN, Charles Thomas.** *The original manuscript of:* Colonel Grodekoff's ride from Samarcand to Herat, through the Balkh and the Uzbek states of Afghan Turkestan; with his own map of the march-route from the Oxus to Herat. By Charles Marvin ... London, Wm H. Allen, 1880.

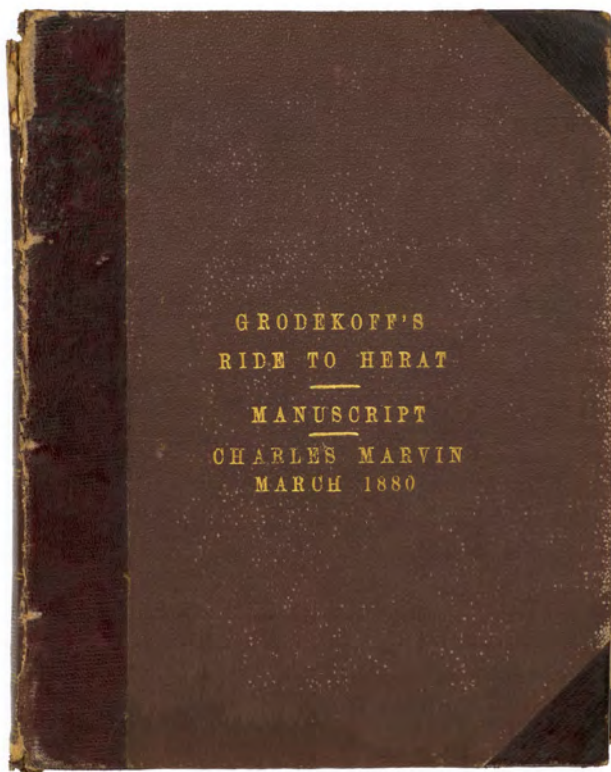
Manuscript on paper, in English, 4to (21.5 x 17.5 cm), ff. [380]; written in ink, generally to rectos only, in Marvin's hand (with the contents pages in a different hand), c. 20 lines per page, several crossings through and corrections; printed title pasted to first page with 'The manuscript of' in ink at head and 'From March 10 to April 5 1880' at foot; small folding MS 'Map of the Uzbek Khanate' within text, 2 copies of a folding engraved Russian map showing Grodekov's route bound in at end, the first annotated in English by Marvin and the second inscribed to Marvin by Grodekov in Russian; occasional slight marks and tears, small tears to maps at end; overall well preserved in dark purple half roan over pebbled cloth boards, gilt fillets to spine, upper cover lettered in gilt 'Grodekoff's ride to Herat – Manuscript – Charles Marvin March 1880'; some loss to spine ends and splitting to upper joint, some wear to corners and edges; printed label 'Charles Marvin' to front pastedown and his signature at head of title; preserved in a modern clamshell box. **£4750**

**Marvin's own manuscript of his English translation of Nikolai Ivanovich Grodekov's account of his remarkable journey from Samarkand (Uzbekistan) to Herat (Afghanistan), published in 1880 in the midst of the 'Great Game' between the British and Russian empires for control of Central Asia.**

'In the autumn of 1878, a Russian staff officer, Colonel N.I. Grodekov, rode from Tashkent via Samarkand and northern Afghanistan to Herat, carefully surveying the route. In Herat he carried out a thorough examination of the city's defences, and claimed on his return that its inhabitants were eager for Russian rule' (Hopkirk, *The Great Game*, p. 388). Grodekov (1843–1913) was promptly rewarded for his intrepidity by the Tsar and published a successful account of his expedition in 1879. An expert on Russian affairs, Marvin (1854–1890) quickly recognised the importance of Grodekov's work to the Russo-Indian question and composed this English translation. Dedicated 'To England's warmest supporter in her rivalry with Russia, Arminius Vámbéry' (the Hungarian Turkologist and traveller), this manuscript includes several leaves at the end marked 'Pages thrown out during revision'.

**Bound in after the text are two copies of a Russian map** showing Grodekov's 'March route from the Ferry of Patta Keesar, on the Oxus to Herat', the first annotated in English by Marvin, and with a note recording how much he paid for it at 'the Russian Etat Major', and the second inscribed to Marvin by Grodekov in Russian on 1 March 1880 from St Petersburg. Marvin would later pen the popular work *The Russians at the gates of Herat* (1885) 'written and published within a week, which sold 65,000 copies' (ODNB).





## MEMORABLE EMBASSIES TO JAPAN

**35. [MONTANUS, Arnoldus.]** Ambassades mémorables de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales des Provinces Unies, vers les empereurs du Japon. Contenant plusieurs choses remarquables arrivées pendant le voyage des Ambassadeurs ... Le tout enrichi de figures dessinées sur les lieux, et tiré des mémoires des ambassadeurs de la Compagnie. *Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1680.*

2 parts in 1 vol., folio, pp. [6], 227, [9], 146, [6]; with additional engraved title, folding map, 25 double-page and folding plates, and numerous engravings within the text; title in red and black, engraved initials, head- and tailpieces; small worm track to inner margins pp. 59-82, closed marginal tears to pp. 207/8 and 219/20 (repaired), repairs to tears along folds of plate facing pt 2 p. 130, some browning, a few light marks; a good copy in recent red morocco, spine and covers gilt to style, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers. **£4500**

First edition in French of an important and influential study of Japan by the Dutch theologian and historian Arnoldus Montanus, based on eyewitness accounts from two Dutch East India Company (VOC) missions to Japan in 1649 and 1661.

Although Montanus never left Europe, his publications contributed greatly to the growing European understanding of non-European cultures, then being advanced by the twin forces of trade and the missions. This, his major study of Japan, was first published as *Gedenkwaardige Gesantschappen der Oost-Indische Maetschappij in't Vereenigde Nederland, aen de Kaisaren van Japan* in 1669, and was based on journals, reports, and information which Montanus procured from employees of the VOC. The work was quickly translated into English (as *Atlas Japannensis*) and German (both 1670) and, as here, into French, and remained the standard reference work on Japan until the publication of Engelbert Kaempfer's posthumous *History of Japan* in 1727. Unsurprisingly Kaempfer himself, a German by birth who joined the embassies of the Dutch, had a copy of Montanus's important work in his library. Like the Dutch original, this French translation was published by Jacob van Meurs, a noted Dutch publisher and engraver who specialised in heavily illustrated large folio works, particularly within the fields of geography and travel. As a result, this edition retains the impressive plates and illustrations of the Dutch original.

Cordier, *Japonica* 385; Landwehr VOC 525.



## ANNOTATED WITH A ROUTE INTO THE HIMALAYAS

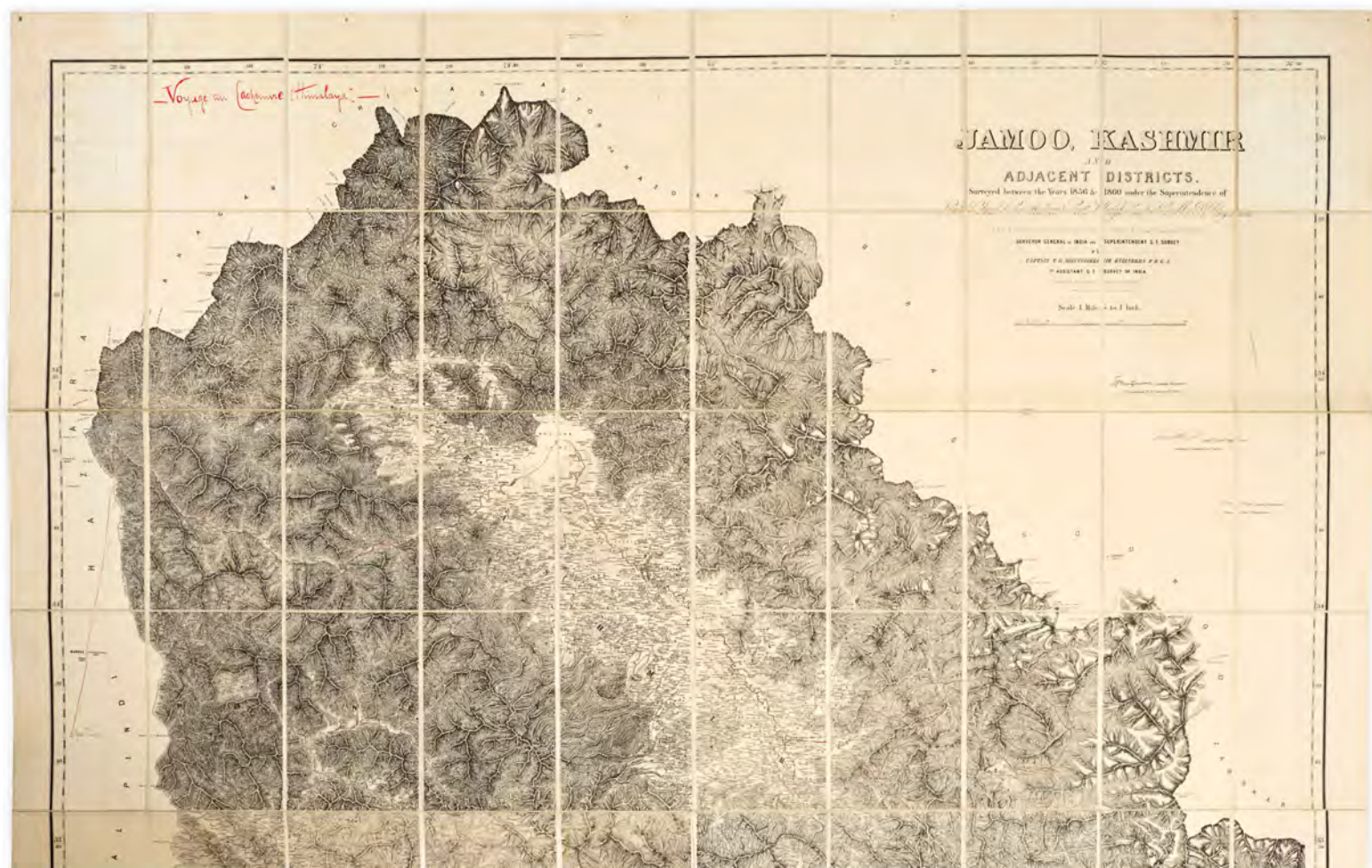
**36. MONTGOMERIE, Thomas George.** Jamoo, Kashmir and adjacent districts. Surveyed between the years 1856 & 1860 under the superintendence of Lieut. Colonel Sir Andrew Scott Waugh ... Surveyor General of India and Superintendent G.T. Survey by Captain T.G. Montgomerie Engineers F.R.G.S. 1st Assistant G.T. Survey of India and the assistants under his orders. [*Calcutta, Survey of India, 1861*].

Large folding map (150.5 cm x 128.5 cm unfolded) in 80 lithographed sections ('J. & C. Walker lith. '), title to top right, inset plan to bottom left of 'Srinagar or city of Kashmir and environs', printed label of Edward Stanford 'wholesale & retail mapseller' of Charing Cross pasted at foot; linen backed, printed advertisements on yellow paper for 'Stanford's Maps' and 'Stanford's Atlases' visible to front and back when folded; a little foxing, some pin holes at head; ink note at head and route drawn out in red ink (see below); very good. **£1750**

A scarce large scale map of Jammu and Kashmir in northern India by Thomas George Montgomerie (1830–1878), executed as part of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India under the superintendence of Sir Andrew Scott Waugh (1810–1878). Montgomerie gave K2 its name (K for Karakoram), and Waugh is credited with naming Mount Everest.

**This particular copy was clearly used by a near contemporary French expedition to the region.** It bears the inscription 'Voyage au Cashmire [Himalaya] Légende' in red ink at the head and a route is mapped out, also in red ink, from 'Raul Pinde' to 'Lahore' (both off the map). This runs east from Muzaffarabad to Baramulla, Wular Lake, Srinagar, Anantnag, and the Warwan Valley. Here the expedition undertook a circular loop into the Himalayas – some elevations are noted in red ink (e.g. '12000' at 'Sangam') – before heading south to Jammu.

**OCLC records only one copy in the US** (University of Minnesota) **and two in the UK** (Bodleian, National Library of Scotland).



## THE EARLIEST PLAYER OF THE GREAT GAME

**37. MOORCROFT, William.** Travels in the Himalayan provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab; in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bokhara; by Mr William Moorcroft and Mr George Trebeck, from 1819 to 1825. Prepared for the press, from original journals and correspondence, by Horace Hayman Wilson ... *London, John Murray, 1841.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. lvi, 459, [1]; viii, 508, 12 (advertisements dated January 1841); with 2 lithographed frontispieces and 1 folding map by John Arrowsmith; some foxing to frontispieces and map and offsetting to facing pages, creasing to vol. 1 pp. 175-6; overall a very good, clean copy; contemporary black cloth, covers blocked in blind, spines lettered in gilt, yellow endpapers; some splitting to joints and wear to corners, vol. 1 lower joint and head of spine repaired, vol. 2 repair to upper joint, hinges split; recent ink inscription to vol. 2 endpaper; preserved in a cloth box.

**£3500**

**First edition of the remarkable *Travels of Moorcroft (1767–1825)*, ‘considered by Sven Hedin as being one of the greatest of all high-Asian explorers’ (ODNB).**

The first formally trained English veterinary surgeon, Moorcroft was recruited by the East India Company to buy breeding-horses. ‘Taking 8 tons of luggage and fifty permanent staff Moorcroft set off for Bukhara in 1819. In September 1820 he became the first European for a century to reach Leh ... noting signs of Russian activity, he negotiated a trade treaty with the Ladakhis and wrote to the company urging that Ladakh be taken as a British protectorate ... In November 1822 Moorcroft reached Kashmir, and he set off the following year via the Hindu Kush for Afghanistan, which he reached in December 1823 ... he reached Kabul in June 1824, still leading his huge, unwieldy convoy, still dispatching reports, and still writing in his journal ... he finally reached Bukhara in February 1825 ... Having established a network of spies to report on the activities of the Russians he set off home in July 1825. He reached only as far as Balkh, Afghanistan, where he died of a fever, on 27 August 1825, his health broken by the extraordinary demands of his expedition ... Moorcroft was soon acknowledged as a prescient geopolitical observer and is now seen by many as the earliest player of the ‘great game’” (*ibid.*). The frontispieces depict ‘Le the capital of Ladakh’ and the ‘Fort and village of Dankan in Ladakh’, while Arrowsmith’s map shows the ‘Himalayan provinces of Hindustan, the Punjab, Ladakh, Kashmir, Kabul, Kunduz & Bokhara’.

Neate M136; Yakushi M236.



WITH 64 HAND-COLOURED MAPS

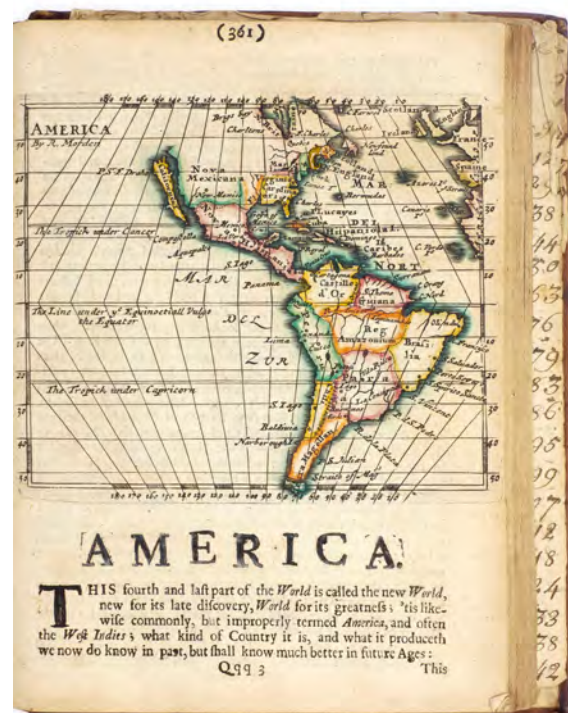
**38. MORDEN, Robert.** Geography rectified: or, a description of the world, in all its kingdoms, provinces, countries, islands, cities, towns, seas, rivers, bayes, capes, ports; their antient and present names, inhabitants, situations, histories, customs, governments, etc. As also their commodities, coins, weights, and measures, compared with those at London. Illustrated with above sixty new maps ... London, for Robert Morden and Thomas Cockeril, 1680.

Small 4to, pp. [12 (wanting initial leaf with 'A catalogue of the maps in this book')], 204, 241-418 (complete despite jump in pagination, Yyy misbound), illustrated with a complete set of 64 engraved maps, all with contemporary colouring in outline, title in red and black; some damp staining throughout, occasional marks, some headlines trimmed; good in contemporary panelled sprinkled calf; small losses at head and foot of spine, some wear to corners and edges, a few marks to covers; near contemporary ink inscription at foot of title 'Perlegi hunc librum decimo quarto die Septembris 169[?]', incomplete manuscript list of 'Maps in this book' to front endpaper, complete manuscript list to rear endpapers (loose), inscription to front pastedown 'P. Langton Nov 21 1801' and book label of Henry Sotheran Ltd. **£6500**

**Uncommon first edition, complete with all 64 maps, with contemporary hand colouring in outline.** The mapmaker Robert Morden (d. 1703) was an 'innovative cartographer' who 'achieved a relative accuracy, polish, and decorative finish quite the equal of his foreign contemporaries', in spite of referring to his own 'unknown obscurity, and irresistible poverty' (*ODNB*).

*Geography rectified* opens with a 'General map of the earth' followed by 20 maps, with accompanying descriptions, of Europe. Of Oxford and Cambridge, Morden writes: 'In the beautiful body of the kingdom of England, the two eyes are the two universities; those renowned nurseries of learning and religion, which for number of magnificent and richly endowed colledges ... for number of well furnished libraries, for number and quality of students ... are not to be paralle'd in the whole world' (p. 19). There follow 16 maps of the Middle East and Asia, 12 maps of Africa, and 14 maps of North and South America. '*Geography Rectified* ends with a powerful plea for the humane treatment of the indigenous peoples of the colonies and an attack on slavery' (*ibid.*). Morden's work proved popular, and further editions followed in 1688, 1693, and 1700.

ESTC R214230; Sabin 50535.





**'INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERY IN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC'**

**39. MÜLLER, Gerhard Friedrich.** *Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the discoveries of the north west coast of America. To which is prefixed, a summary of the voyages made by the Rusians [sic] on the frozen sea, in search of a north east passage ...* Translated from the High Dutch of S. Muller, of the Royal Academy of Petersburg. With the addition of three new maps ... By Thomas Jefferys, geographer to his majesty. The second edition. *London, T. Jefferys, 1764.*

4to, pp. viii, 120; with 2 folding maps by Jefferys (with some outline colouring) and 2 further small engraved maps; occasional light marginal damp staining and foxing, closed tears (without loss) to folding maps (neatly repaired to versos); a very good copy in mid-twentieth-century half dark blue morocco over light blue cloth, spine in compartments lettered and filleted in gilt, edges gilt, pale blue marbled endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed, small abrasion to upper cover; ink inscription (1983) to front free endpaper. **£6500**

Second edition (first 1761) of this key work devoted to discoveries in northeastern Asia and northwestern America, including the Bering Strait, published by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to George III, 'remembered in particular for some of the most important eighteenth-century maps of the Americas' (ODNB). 'This important book is indispensable for the history of discovery and explorations in the northern Pacific. It is a sometimes incomplete translation of *Nachrichten von Seereisen, und zur See gemachten Entdeckungen*, which forms the third volume of Müller's *Sammlung Russischer Geschichte*, published at St Petersburg, 1758, and **it represents the most extensive account in English of Bering's polar expedition and of the discovery of Bering Strait and the western limits of North America**' (Hill). This second edition makes some corrections to the first and adds an index.

The two folding maps by Jefferys comprise 'a map of the discoveries made by the Russians on the north west coast of America', and 'a map of Canada and the north part of Louisiana', while the two smaller maps depict 'the N.E. parts of Asia, and N.W. parts of America ... taken from a Japanese map', and 'the discoveries of Admiral De Fonte, and other navigators ... in quest of a passage to the South Sea'.

ESTC T90483; Hill 1200; Sabin 51285.



## PENETRATING THE IMPENETRABLE

**40. OLLONE, Henri Marie Gustave, vicomte d'.** In forbidden China. The d'Ollone mission 1906-1909 China-Tibet-Mongolia ... Translated from the French of the second edition by Bernard Miall ... *London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1912.*

8vo, pp. 318, [2]; with frontispiece portrait, 83 plates after photographs, and a folding map, title in red and black; small dent at head of pp. 117-124; very good in original blue pictorial cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt, vignette of warrior in gilt to upper cover, top edge gilt; a little wear to extremities. **£125**

First edition in English, a very nice copy, of d'Ollone's richly illustrated account of his mission to China, Tibet, and Mongolia to study non-Chinese peoples and cultures within the dominions of the Middle Kingdom.

'Here will be found ... the description of picturesque lands and races, and the narrative of an exploration which had its moments of excitement, for we were penetrating countries regarded as impenetrable' (p. 14). D'Ollone includes chapters on the Yi people (Lolos) and the Miao, and on his meeting with the Dalai Lama.

Cordier, *Sinica* 4031; Yakushi D140b.

## FROM TEXAS TO SOUTHEAST ASIA TO THE MIDDLE EAST

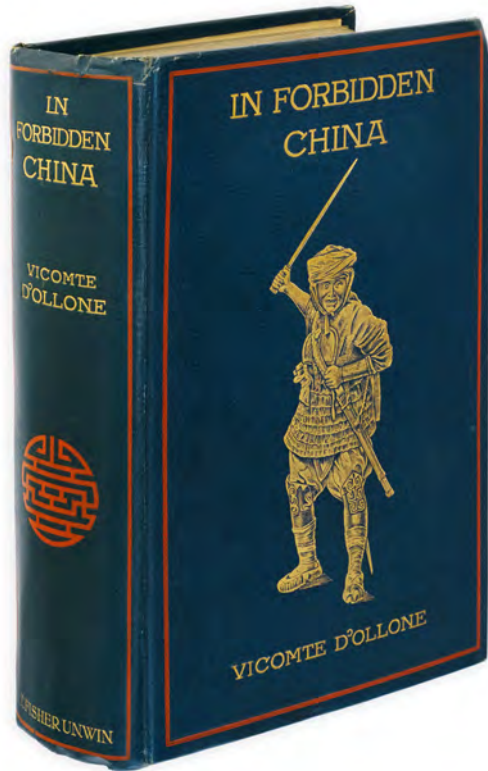
**41. PAGÈS, Pierre-Marie-François de.** Travels round the world, in the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771. By Monsieur de Pagès, captain of the French navy ... Translated from the French. *Dublin, for P. Byrne et al., 1791.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 437, [1 (blank)]; slightly toned, a few light creases to corners; very good in contemporary tree-patterned calf, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; some wear to extremities and small abrasions to covers; armorial bookplate of William Gun Paul, old pencil inscription partly erased from p. xv and marginal pencil note to p. 351. **£400**

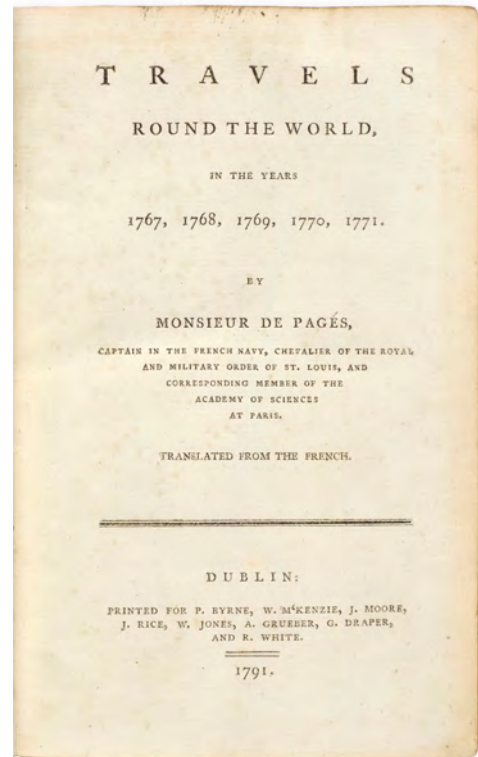
Dublin edition (apparently published before the London edition) of this English translation of the first two volumes of Pagès' *Voyages autour du monde*.

A native of Toulouse, Pagès (1748–93) joined the navy and was stationed at Saint-Domingue. Apparently receiving a commission to discover a northwest passage by way of the eastern coast of Asia, he set out in 1767 'by first sailing to New Orleans, then making his way up the Mississippi and Red River arrived at Natchitoches, where he stayed for some time. He proceeded across Texas on horseback to San Antonio, and then through Mexico to Acapulco. From there he sailed to Guam and the Philippines, and returned to Marseille ... by way of Bombay, Mesopotamia ... and Palestine' (Howgego).

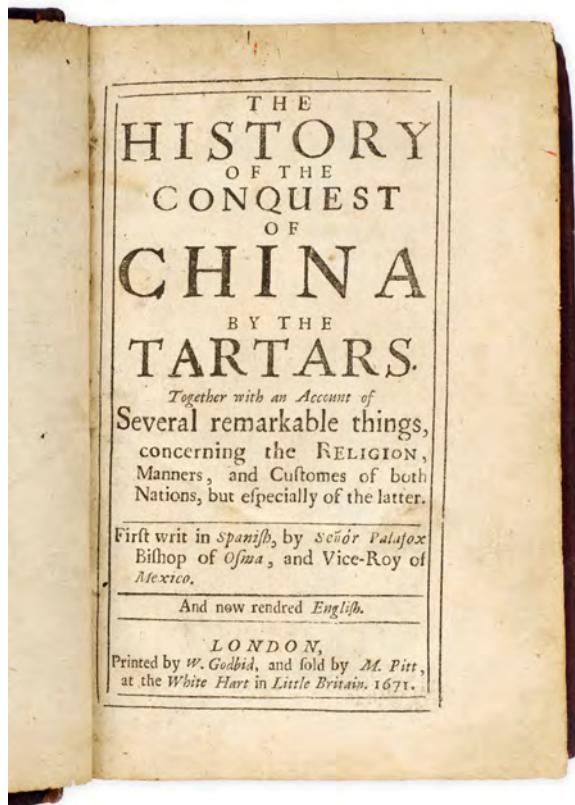
ESTC N27879; Howgego P7.



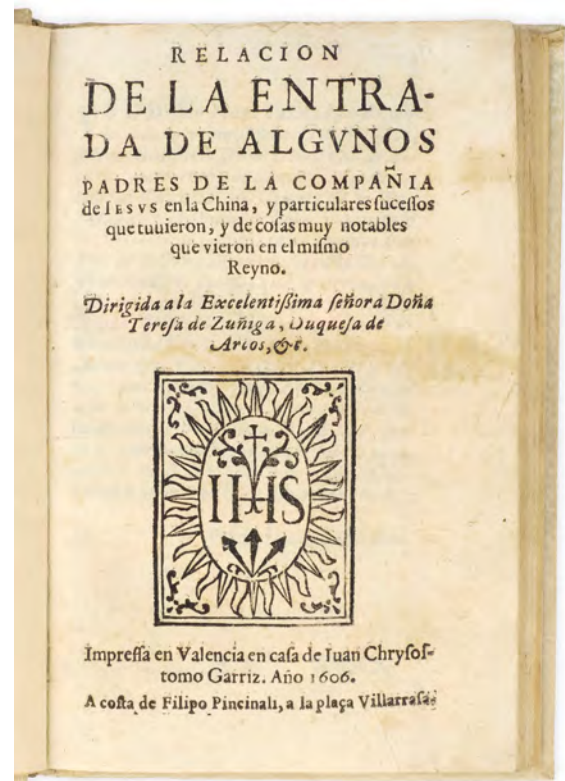
40



41



42



43

## THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE MING DYNASTY

**42. PALAFOX Y MENDOZA, Juan de.** The history of the conquest of China by the Tartars. Together with an account of several remarkable things, concerning the religion, manners, and customs of both nations, but especially of the latter ... *London, W. Godbid for M. Pitt, 1671.*

8vo, pp. [24], 588, [4 (advertisements)]; title within ruled frame, woodcut initials; pages lightly cockled, a few light spots and marks; a very good, clean copy in contemporary sheep, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine label; some wear to extremities and front turn-ins and small abrasions to lower cover. **£1750**

First edition in English of Palafox's *Historia de la conquista de la China* (1670), an account of the Manchu conquest of Ming China based on reports sent to him from Macao and the Philippines.

The work deals also with Chinese customs, manners, religion and costumes, and one chapter discusses Japanese relations with China, remarking that though the Japanese are very powerful, they have reason to fear the Tartars. Palafox (1600–1659) was an influential Spanish priest, bishop of Puebla de los Angeles, historian, writer, and statesman, later nominated viceroy of new Spain. The manuscript of this work was found amongst Palafox's papers after his death and given by his kinsman Don Bernardo de Palafox to a French gentleman, M. Bertier, who then published it in Spanish and, in the same year, in French. 'His purpose in writing was avowedly "to take some measure of the present state of China under its new masters" and to point up a moral lesson to the princes of Europe about what happens to a state when internal decay and division are permitted to go unchecked. While he shows considerable skill in weaving together a coherent story from the tangled skeins of his sources, Palafox cannot always be relied upon for accuracy in dating or in depicting the roles of particular actors. The failure of the Ming dynasty he attributes unreservedly to its contempt for and neglect of the military' (Lach).

Cordier, *Sinica* 627; ESTC R33642; Howgego P9; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 356–7; Löwendhal I, 152; Lust 449; Palau 209795.

## FAR EAST MEETS WEST

**43. PANTOJA, Diego de.** Relacion de la entrada de algunos padres de la compañía de Iesus en la China, y particulares sucessos que tuieron, y de cosas muy notables que vieron en el mismo Reyno ... *Valencia, Juan Crisóstomo Garriz, 1606.*

Small 8vo, pp. 183, [1 (blank)]; woodcut Jesuit device to title, woodcut initials; hole to blank margin of title (with tissue repair), small repair to B4, a very few small wormholes to inner margins, some light foxing and toning; overall very good in modern limp vellum with title inked to spine. **£4500**

Scarce report on the earliest beginnings of Christian evangelising in China by the Spanish Jesuit Diego de Pantoja, a companion of Matteo Ricci and one of the first Europeans to enter the forbidden city of Beijing. Pantoja, a native of Toledo, joined the Jesuit missions to the Far East in 1596, initially with the intention of accompanying Ricci's future successor, Niccolò Longobardo, to Japan. Instead, the great Jesuit missionary Alessandro Valignano decided to send Pantoja to join Ricci's mission in China. Pantoja left Macao for Nanking in 1599 and in 1601 he became, alongside Ricci, the first European to enter the forbidden city of Beijing after being invited there by the Wanli emperor. In the following years, Pantoja was largely responsible for helping foster a burgeoning Christian community in the capital: by 1605, the Jesuits had their own residence there and 'over 100 converts from all levels of society' (Lach).

Pantoja wrote an account of the progress of the Chinese mission in 1602, in the form of a letter to Luis de Guzman, the provincial of Toledo. An extract of the letter was initially published in 1603 and a complete first edition appeared in Seville in 1605. The work went on to become 'one of the most popular and widely read of the Jesuit letterbooks': between 1607 and 1608, it went through four French, one German, and one Italian edition. This copy is the second Spanish impression, printed in Valencia in 1606. In it, Pantoja relates the progress of Ricci's expedition and his momentous arrival in Beijing as well as giving novel information about the *moeurs* of the Chinese. According to Lach, the work is far less explicitly complimentary about China than the works of Longobardo (1601) or Juan Gonzáles de Mendoza (1585): 'for example, [Pantoja] lashes out sharply against the immorality and covetousness of the emperor, the eunuchs, and the military ... [and] is disdainful of the Chinese ignorance of the outside world, of their architecture, of their mathematics, and of their religions'. Conversely, however, Pantoja was impressed by China's size, its 'teeming population, immense cities, low food prices, high standards of civility, and moral learning', and overall his account 'provides some of the most accurate information on China to be found in the first half of the seventeenth century' (Howgego). The work is also notable for its non-judgemental treatment of Islam.

Cordier, *Sinica* 802; Howgego P15; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 177ff., 1565; Lust 833 (Italian edition); Palau 211566 (Seville edition); Sommervogel VI, pp. 172-173. **OCLC finds 4 copies in the US** (Harvard, NYPL, UC Santa Barbara, and University of Minnesota) **and only 1 in the UK** (BL).



#### A WELSH WOMAN'S WANDERINGS IN INDIA

**44. PARKES, Fanny.** Wanderings of a pilgrim, in search of the picturesque, during four-and-twenty years in the east; with revelations of life in the Zenana ... Illustrated with sketches from nature ... *London, Pelham Richardson, 1850.*

2 vols, folio, pp. xxxv, [1 (blank)], 479, [1], with 28 plates (10 coloured) and folding panorama of the Himalayas in pocket at end; xiii, [3], 523, [1 (blank)], with 21 plates (9 coloured); author's name in Arabic characters to title; small tears and losses to frontispiece and to plate facing p. 369 in vol. 2 (repaired to blank rectos), foxing to some plates, a few light marks; overall very good in original blue pictorial cloth, spines lettered and blocked in gilt, gilt frame and central vignette to upper covers, repeated in blind on lower covers; some wear to spine ends, joints, corners, and edges (partly repaired), endpapers renewed.

**£4750**

**First edition, with many handsome tinted and coloured illustrations, of the lively journals of Fanny Parkes (1794–1875) documenting her time in India from 1822 to 1845**, with an interval in England and Cape Town.

‘Everything about Fanny Parkes seems to have been abundant, not least her ingenuous enthusiasm for all things Indian. She and her customs-officer husband sailed for Bengal in 1822 ... Immediately upon arrival at Calcutta she began learning Hindustani, gathering a household of fifty-seven servants ... and exploring on her beloved Arab horse ... In 1826 the Parkeses were posted to Prayag, near Allahabad ... and from there Fanny staged a series of expeditions, often solo, through Thug country to Lucknow, to Benares ... and to Agra, Meerut, and Delhi. Much to the amusement of the other British wives, Fanny became an avid and knowledgeable student of Hindu life and history, and her book is heavy with old Indian proverbs and mythology ... the thought of going home in 1844 was appalling: “How I love this life in the wilderness!”, she cries at the end of the book’ (*Wayward Women*, p. 219).

Abbey, *Travel* 476; Mendelssohn II, p. 141.

#### ‘ONE OF THE CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY’

**45. PERRY, Matthew Calbraith.** Narrative of the expedition of an American squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the government of the United States. Compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, at his request, and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks ... With numerous illustrations. Published by order of the Congress of the United States. *Washington, A.O.P. Nicholson, printer, 1856.*

3 vols, 4to, pp. xvii, [1], 537, [1]; [8], 414, [32]; xliii, 705, with 133 lithographic plates (some folding, some hand-coloured, most tinted, some in colours), including the nude bathing plate, ‘Public bath at Simoda’, which is sometimes lacking; 22 maps (18 folding); and numerous illustrations; some spotting, but a good copy, recased in the original cloth; presentation inscription in each volume: ‘Isaac S. Bingham / Rome, NY, April 1<sup>st</sup> 1857 / Com<sup>rs</sup> of Hon. W.A. Gilbert’.

**£4500**

**First edition of the official account of the naval expedition that established diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and Japan and forced the end of Japan’s self-imposed policy of seclusion from the outside world.** ‘As one of the chief diplomatic achievements of the nineteenth century, the opening of Japan will long make the name of Perry memorable. His expedition marked a departure in Occidental policy respecting Japan, in American policy respecting the Orient, and in Japanese policy respecting the western world’ (*DAB*).

The first volume is the narrative of the expedition; among the plates are lithographs after daguerreotypes by Eliphalet Brown, the photographer who accompanied the expedition on its return visit in 1854. The second volume consists primarily of reports on natural history and economic geography and ends with a 14-page facsimile of the Japanese text of the treaty concluded with the United States; a prefatory note states: ‘As the treaty of Kan-a-ga-wa was the first formal instrument of the kind ever negotiated by the empire of Japan, according to the usages of international law, with any Christian nation, it has been thought advisable to preserve a fac-simile in this report of the original document’. The third volume consists entirely of scientific ‘observations on the zodiacal light’ made during the voyage.

This is the House of Representatives issue, with A.O.P. Nicholson in the imprint and 'House of Representatives' at the head of the title of volume II. The Senate issue gives Beverley Tucker as printer and has 'Senate' printed at the head of the title of volume II.

*Provenance:* William A. Gilbert (1815–1875) was elected as an Opposition party candidate to the Thirty-Fourth Congress in 1855, but resigned in 1857 rather than face an expulsion vote over accusations of bribery in connection with a railroad contract.

Cordier, *Japonica* 513; Hill p. 231; Nissen, ZBI 3132; Sabin 30958.





#### A CLASSIC TALE OF THE OPENING MOVES OF THE GREAT GAME

**46. POTTINGER, Henry.** Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde; accompanied by a geographical and historical account of those countries, with a map ... *London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1816.*

4to, pp. xxx, 423, [1 (blank)]; hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece, folding engraved map hand-coloured in outline and with routes added by hand in pocket at end; occasional light foxing, some paper repairs to blank verso of map; overall very good in near contemporary pale brown crushed morocco, double gilt fillet border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with 2 lettering-pieces, gilt turn-ins, marbled edges and endpapers; rebounded, a little wear to spine, some marks and abrasions to covers; gilt crest to spine (Baker?), armorial bookplate of Henry Crossley Irwin, 'J.B. 1843' in pencil to front free endpaper with note, his extensive pencil notes on Pottinger to dedication leaf, and his occasional marginal pencil notes elsewhere; cuttings relating to Pottinger to front pastedown. **£2500**

First edition of this account of two expeditions undertaken by the distinguished traveller and soldier Sir Henry Pottinger (1789–1856) between 1808 and 1811. The first, briefer one of the two saw him attached to the mission of Nicholas Hankey Smith, while for the second, in the aftermath of Malcolm's postponed Persian mission, he struck out to scout the terrain between India and Persia together with Charles Christie, a fellow army officer, disguised as locals and in the company of a horse-dealer. Landing at Sind, they travelled inland along different routes, eventually reaching Isfahan, where Christie remained until his death at the hands of Russians in 1812. Pottinger proceeded to Baghdad and then Basra, returning to Bombay by sea in 1811.

In its day, Pottinger's account was a popular adventure narrative, and remains a classic tale of the opening moves of the Great Game which would subsequently dominate Anglo-Russian relations in the region. Rich in incidental detail, with a plain style leavened by the abundance of events, his work is an important account of the early stages of British policy and exploration in what was then a distinctly unstable region, and 'is today still sought after by collectors of rare and important works of exploration' (Peter Hopkirk, *The Great Game*, p. 56).

Lowndes pp. 1932–1933 ('A valuable and very interesting contribution to Asiatic geography'); Wilson p. 178.

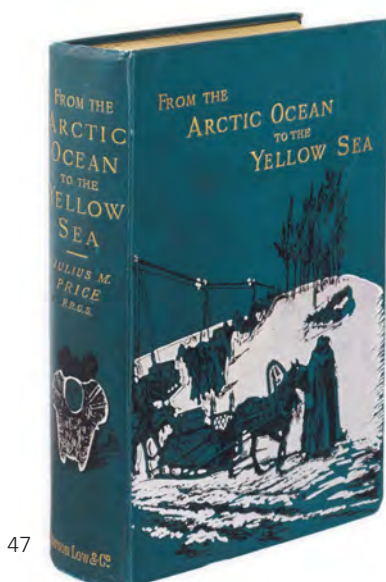
## INTO SIBERIA

**47. PRICE, Julius Mendes.** *From the Arctic Ocean to the Yellow Sea.* The narrative of a journey, in 1890 and 1891, across Siberia, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, and North China ... With one hundred and forty-two illustrations from sketches by the author. *London, Sampson Low, Marston & Company, 1892.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 384; with engraved portrait frontispiece of the author, from a photograph, with facsimile signature, 60 plates, 1 folding coloured map showing Price's route, and numerous illustrations within the text; a very little light foxing, a little toning to title from tissue guard; very good in original pictorial blue cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt and with vignettes in silver and black, black endpapers; slight wear to spine ends and corners.

**£200**

First edition, in its original attractive binding, of this account of a journey to Siberia, Mongolia, and China by the artist and traveller Julius Price FRGS (1857–1924), richly illustrated with reproductions of his sketches. The text comprises a full account of his remarkable journey through the Kara Sea, down the Yenisey river to Yeniseysk, onwards to Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk, and thence to Ulaanbaatar, the Gobi Desert, the Great Wall, and finally Beijing. Price also includes two chapters on 'prison life in Siberia'.



47



48

### ‘A COLLECTION OF UNIQUE VALUE’

**48. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista.** *Delle navigazioni et viaggi ...* Venice, [Lucantonio] Giunta, 1563 [–1583; –1556].

3 vols, folio, I: ff. [4], 34, 394, with 3 double-page engraved maps and 11 woodcuts to text; II: ff. ‘18’ [recte 16], [10], 256, 90, with one woodcut; III: ff. 6, 34, 454, with 48 woodcuts (including several folding maps and plans); woodcut Giunta devices to titles and woodcut initials; occasional browning and foxing, a few chips to edges, sporadic marks and occasional small wormholes including to maps, small hole to title of vol. I (with neat old repair to verso), short marginal closed tear to vol. I 2e6 and neatly repaired tear to vol. III 3b4, light dampstaining to lower margins of vol. III; overall a good set in early eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, spine lettered in gilt in red-stained panels, edges mottled red; somewhat worn and stained, vol. III endpapers renewed; a considerable number of near contemporary marginal ink notes in French (trimmed) to vol. III; initial ‘B’ stamped in ink to lower outer corners of titles.

**£20,000**



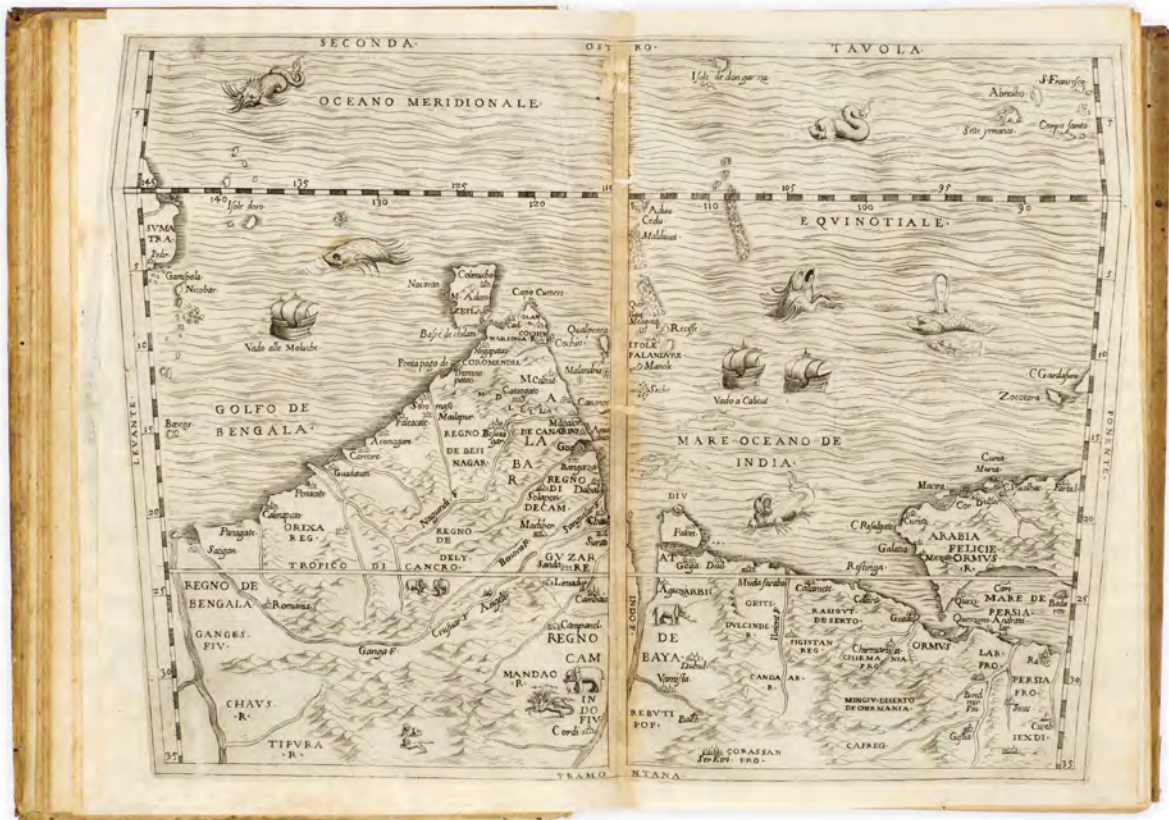
An early set, comprising the third expanded editions of volumes I and II and the first edition of volume III, of Ramusio's famous compendium of travel narratives by the most illustrious figures of medieval and early Renaissance exploration, **volume III with numerous interesting marginalia by an early French reader.**

Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485–1557), one-time secretary to a member of the noble Venetian Mocenigo family and after 1515 secretary to the Venetian senate, began collecting materials relating to great voyages in around 1520, although a first volume was not published until 1550. A specialist in geography and cosmography, learned in Greek as well as Latin and possibly a number of other Oriental languages, he was particularly assiduous in gathering and editing his texts: some he published for the first time and are otherwise unknown, others he reprinted from existing editions if no other source was available, while others still he published from manuscripts which differ from previously printed versions. 'In terms of wealth of material no previous compilation of travels could match Ramusio's achievement ... Ramusio's volumes were used as models for the collections of Hakluyt and De Bry. To practically all the cosmographers, cartographers, and historians of the discoveries who wrote in the sixteenth century, the collection of Ramusio was either the logical starting-point for their work or one of the most reliable reference books' (Lach I, p. 208).

The first volume is 'devoted for the most part to Africa and southern Asia. Among its more important relations were included Leo's Africa; the accounts of Cadamosto, da Gama, Cabral, and Vespucci ... ; Varthema's travels; Alvares's work on Abyssinia; the description of India and adjacent lands by Thomé Lopes, Duarte Barbosa, and Andrea Corsali; the journeys of Conti and Santo Stephano; and Pigafetta's journal of the Magellan voyage. The second volume ... is concerned with Central Asia, Russia, and the Northern Seas. Included in it are the travels of Marco Polo (in a curious composite recension of various texts, resembling most closely the recently discovered codex in Toledo Cathedral); Hayton of Armenia; the Venetian missions to Persia; Paolo Giovo's book on the Turks; ... the journeys of Rubruck and Odoric, Heberstein's travels in Russia, and the apocryphal voyages of the Zeni to Greenland. The third volume ... is purely of American interest, including among its contents Peter Martyr's first three Decades; the entire 1535 edition of Oviedo y Valdes; Cortes's Second, Third and Fourth Letters; Cabeza de Vaca's relation of his wanderings; Coronado's journey; the voyages of Ulloa and Alarcon along the Pacific coast; Xeres's account of the conquest of Peru; Orellana's voyage down the Amazon; as well as the exploits of Verrazano and Jacques Cartier. Ramusio ... was pre-eminent as an editor; he handled his material with great skill and produced a collection of unique value' (Penrose, p. 306).

Each volume went through several editions (volume I in 1550, 1554, 1563, 1588, 1606 and 1613; volume II in 1559, 1574, 1583 and 1606; and volume III in 1556, 1565 and 1606), but only once, in 1606, were all three volumes printed in the same year. It is usual, therefore, for sets to comprise mixed editions. In this set, volumes I and II are both third editions and represent the final versions of both texts: later editions made no further additions or revisions and were simple reprints; in the case of volume II, it also marked the first appearance of the narrative of Sebastian Cabot. Volume III on the other hand is the first edition and would later be expanded (particularly in the third edition). The contents of each volume and changes in the various editions are described by Sabin and, in greater detail, by G.B. Parks, 'The contents and sources of Ramusio's *Navigationi*' in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* 59 (1955), pp. 279–313.

Brunet IV, p. 1100; Sabin 67732, 67738, 67740.



RELAT. DELLA CITTA DEL TEMISTITAN. 309

*Della gran città di Temistitan Mexicana.*

Questa gran città di Temistitan Mexicana è edificata dentro di quella parte del lago che ha acqua salata non colti nel mezzo, però alla riva dell'acqua circa un quarto di lega lunge da terra ferma per il più vicino più buona città di Temistitan più di due leghe & mezzo & quello che poco più o meno di circuito, la maggior parte di coloro che hanno veduta quella che vi vivono meglio di settanta mila habitatori, et più tolti più che meno entrano in città per tre strade alte di pietra & di terra, ciascuna larga trenta palmi o più: una di queste strade sempre l'acqua per di due leghe fino alla città, un'altra una lega & mezza, & quelle due strade attraversano il lago, & entrano per mezzo della città, & nel mezzo si vengono a congiungere insieme, in modo che si potrebbe dire che sotto tutte una l'altra strada vien dalla terra ferma qualche quarantotto lega alla città, & per questa strada vien per spazio di tre quarti di lega una fersola o ruscello d'acqua alla città da terra ferma, che è dolce & molto buona & più grossa che il corpo di un buomo & arriva fin d'entro la terra della qual buona tutte le genti & misce al pie di un falso & colle, & quasi si fa uno fonte grande, & di lei pollata usata alla città.

*Le strade che vi sono.*

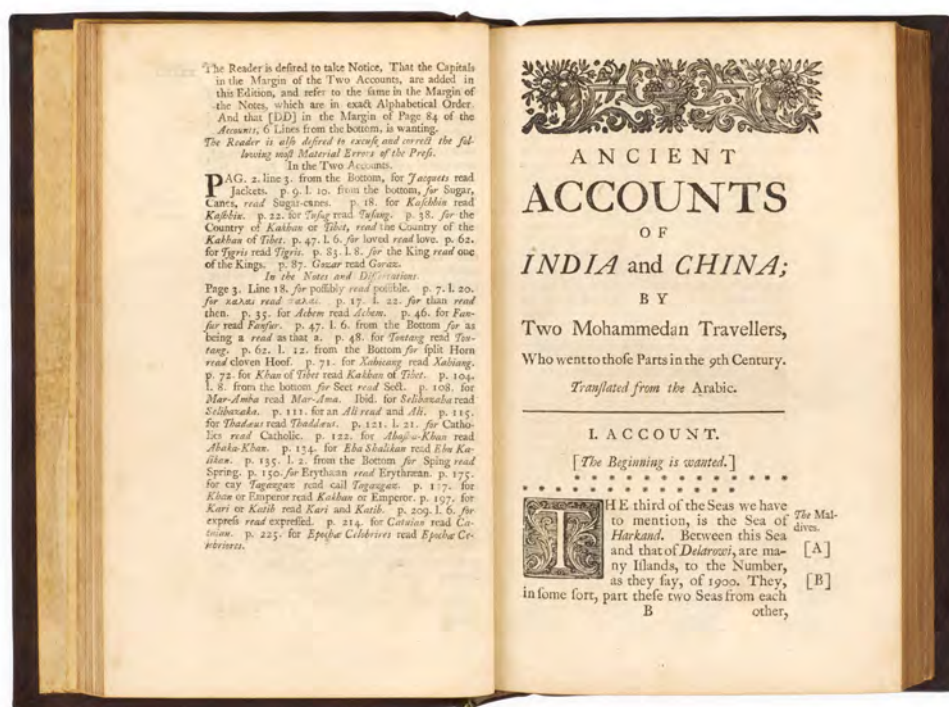
Fluenta & ha la gran città di Temistitan Mexicana alta & belle strade & larghe, ancora che ce ne sono due o tre principale, tutte false erano la mera di terra come mantovata & c'è l'altra metà d'acqua, & se neicano per la parte di terra & per la parte dell'acqua nelle loro banche & Canoe che sono di vn legno concavo, anchora che ce ne sono di così grande che agilmente vi fanno dentro cinque persone per ciascuna, & se ne vanno a solazzo le genti sempre acqua, in quelle loro banche, & altri per terra ragionando insieme, vi sono molte altre strade per matre che tutte sono di acqua, né scruano ad altro che a ricevere banche & Canoe secondo l'usanza loro, che li è detto, per che senza esse non possono entrar ne vici dalle loro case. Et di questa maniera sono tutte l'altre terre che habbiamo detto, polle in questo lago nella parte dell'acqua dolce.

*Le pietre & i mercanti.*

Sono nella città di Temistitan Mexicana grandissime & bellissime piazze, doue si vedono mine & colte che si viano fra loro, & specialmente la piazza maggiore che essi chiamano el Tutuchla, che puo esser così grande come farebbe tre volte la piazza di Salamanca, & sono all'intorno di essa tutti porticati in quella piazza sono comunemente ogni di a coprire & vendere venti o ventisette mila perleone, & il giorno del mercato che si fa di cinque in cinque giorni vi sono da quaranta o cinquanta mila pignore. Ha il suo ordine, colli in essere ogni mercanzia separata al luogo suo, come nel vendere, perche da una banda della piazza sono coloro che vendono i loro & dall'altra vicinissima quella sono quei che vendono pietre di diverse forti legare in oro in forma di vasi vecchi & animali. Dall'altra parte si vendono & paternostri & gli spicchi dall'altra penne & pennacchi di ogni colore da laurare & cucire in veste per portar alla guerra & nelle loro feste. Dall'altra parte, causano le pietre da talco & di quelle che colli di montagna si vedete che doua da non si può incidere & ne fanno le spade & forcelle. Dall'altra banda vendono i panni & vestimenti de gli huomini di varie forti & dall'altra i vestimenti delle donne: & dall'altra si vendono le scarpe: & dall'altra parte i cuori accenti di Cera & altri animali, concetti di seta fatti di capelli che viano tutte l'indiane: & dall'altra il fobacco doue si vende il grano che essi viano & doue il pane di diverse forti & doue si vendono pasticcieri doue le galline & polli & le uova, et quasi vicino i petri conigli. C'è un altro mercato che è in un'altra parte poi si vende il vino di varie forti et nell'altra l'herbe de bono di diverse forti di pepe in quella strada in un'altra le radici & l'herbe da medicina che fra loro vi sono infinite: & in altra i frutti vari in altra legname per le case: & quasi vicino la città si appello le pietre: & finalmente ogni cosa da da sua parte per ordine. Et oltre que si gran piazza ve ne sono dell'altra & mercati in che si vendono colto da mangiare in diverse parti della città.

*Dei tempi & del felice che hanno.*

Si dicono essere in questa gran città molte gran Mediche o tempi ne quali honorano & sacrificano le genti i suoi idoli, però la maggiore Mediche era colta maravigliosa da vedere per cioche era così grande quanto una città: era circondata da una alta muraglia fatta



## ORIENT VS CHINA

**49. RENAUDOT, Eusèbe.** Ancient accounts of India and China, by two Mohammedan travellers. Who went to those parts in the 9th century; translated from the Arabic, by the late learned Eusebius Renaudot. With notes, illustrations and inquiries by the same hand. *London, for Sam. Harding, 1733.*

8vo, pp. xxxvii, [1], 99, [1 (blank)], 260, [12 (index)]; title in red and black with woodcut vignette, woodcut initial and headpiece; some browning at beginning and end, a few light marks, closed marginal tear (without loss) to E3; overall very good in recent panelled calf, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. **£4500**

First edition in English of Eusèbe Renaudot's 1718 French translation of two highly important texts concerning medieval India and China by the ninth-century Arabian travellers Sulaiman al-Tajir (Sulaiman the Merchant) and Abu Zayd al-Sirafi.

Although the travels of the two Arabic merchants to the Far East were said to occur in the second half of the ninth century, the manuscript recounting their journeys, first translated by Renaudot and preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, was not written until the twelfth century. This, coupled with the fact that their travels vastly pre-date the exploits of better-known European explorers such as Marco Polo, has frequently led to doubts about their authenticity, and the suspicion, particularly widespread in the early eighteenth century, that Renaudot portrayed the texts as authentic in order to refute the Jesuits on matters concerning China. As Cornel Zwierlein has pointed out, the *Anciennes relations* was part of Renaudot's project to put in direct comparison Arabic with Chinese civilization and thereby prove the primacy and superiority of the former over the latter – to the detriment of the Jesuit missionary project. Nevertheless, there is no reason to suppose that Renaudot considered the documents genuine merely because they helped conform to his intended goals, and he was able to muster a great deal of impressive textual evidence to help support their authenticity.

*Ancient accounts* opens with Renaudot's preface, followed by the narratives of Sulaiman al-Tajir and then Abu Zayd al-Sirafi. The majority of the work, however, contains Renaudot's subsequent remarks and conclusions drawn from the two accounts: this includes discussion of individual passages and descriptions, as well as general essays on the origins of the Christian, Muslim and Jewish religion in China and the state of Chinese learning. In total, the work remains an important monument both to developing early modern Oriental scholarship and to the manner in which debates about foreign cultures and nations impacted religious and intellectual life in Europe.

Cordier, *Sinica* 1924; ESTC T100403; Löwendahl 336 (French edition); Lust 298. Cf. Cornel Zwierlein, 'Orient contra China: Eusèbe Renaudot's vision of world history (ca. 1700)', *Journal of the History of Ideas* (2020).



#### A MISSIONARY IN VIETNAM

**50. RHODES, Alexandre de.** *Relazione de' felici successi della Santa Fede predicata da padri della Compagnia di Giesu nel regno di Tunchino. Alla Santità di N.S. PP. Innocenzio decimo ...* Rome, Giuseppe Luna, 1650.

4to, pp. [16], 326, [2]; with 1 folding engraved map, woodcut Propaganda Fide device to title, woodcut initials; some browning and foxing, small losses to a few blank corners; a very good, uncut copy in contemporary Italian decorative paper wrappers; spine mostly perished, a few small losses to covers; small circular ink stamps ('BMPF') to title and p. 23 (washed); preserved in cloth clamshell box with gilt lettering-piece to spine. **£5500**

First edition of Alexander of Rhodes' account of Tongking (Vietnam) in the early seventeenth century and the remarkable persistence of Christian evangelisation there, with an early map of the region.

A Jesuit originally from Avignon and the first French missionary of the Roman Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, Alexander of Rhodes left France for Macao in 1618 and spent the years between 1624 and 1630 in the two separate states of what today makes up Vietnam, Cochinchina and Tongking. 'For the next ten years he ministered to the Chinese Christians of Macao in the capacity of "Father of the Christians", an office then common in the Portuguese missions. He returned to Cochinchina in 1640 as superior of its Jesuit mission and was exiled in 1645' (Lach). Following this setback, Rhodes took the opportunity to return to Rome – accompanied by a Chinese convert – in an attempt to cajole the Propaganda Fide to send bishops to the Far East and rejuvenate the nascent, floundering Christian communities there. In later years, his efforts towards supporting the missions helped forge a stronger link between the Propaganda Fide and the French church, which eventually led to the establishment of the French *Société des missions étrangères*. Rhodes later returned to the East, to Persia rather than Vietnam, where he died in 1660. His Vietnamese-Portuguese-Latin dictionary, first published in 1651, proved a major step forward in European understanding of the Vietnamese language by reducing Vietnamese to the Latin alphabet.

Divided into two parts, the first gives a valuable ethnohistory of the area and its peoples, while the second details the local efforts of the Jesuit missionaries between 1627 and 1646, from the time of Rhodes' arrival in Tongking.

Cordier, *Indosinica* 1619; Löwendahl 100; Sommervogel VI, 1718.



### THE FRANCISCANS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN

**51. RIBADENEIRA, Marcelo de.** *Historia de las islas del archipiélago, y reynos dela Gran China, Tartaria, Cuchinchina, Malaca, Sian, Camboxa y Iappon, y de lo sucedido en ellos a los religiosos, descalços, de la orden del seraphico Padre San Francisco, de la provincia de San Gregorio de las Philippinas ... Barcelona, Gabriel Graells y Giraldo Dotil, 1601.*

4to, pp. [12], 725, [3 (contents)]; engraved Franciscan device to title, woodcut initials; some marginal damp staining at beginning and end, occasional light foxing, a few marks, small marginal holes to Aa2 and small hole to Ee7 touching a few letters; overall very good in contemporary stiff vellum with ink title to spine; small hole to upper cover, a little cockled and marked.

**£7500**

First edition of a fundamental account of the Franciscan missionary efforts in the Philippines and Japan, comprising the discovery of the Philippines and the work of the Franciscans in the province of San Gregorio; information obtained from these missionaries of the things they had seen in China, Siam, Cochinchina and neighbouring countries; lives of the missionaries who had served and died in the region; a description of the Japanese and the daily life of the Franciscans in Japan; and a relation of the lives and martyrdom of six of the missionaries and their converts. There are also two sonnets dedicated by the author to the six Franciscan martyrs.

A native of Palencia, Ribadeneira arrived in Manila in 1594 and in 1596 joined the Franciscan mission in Japan. After the martyrdom of six of his fellow missionaries and twenty Japanese Christians in February 1597 he was banished to Macao, where he remained for some months. He returned to the Philippines in January 1598 and was subsequently appointed the Franciscans' procurador in Rome to solicit the beatification of the Franciscan martyrs in Japan. He apparently died in Salamanca in 1606 (see Medina, p. 89). The Franciscans ascribed their misfortunes in Japan to the machinations of their Jesuit rivals, who countered these charges by accusing the Franciscans of provoking the Japanese 'by their wanton rashness and perpetual talk of the Spanish conquests. There is much to be said in justification of this viewpoint, since the connection between Church and State in the Iberian dominions was of the closest, and wars and rumors of wars formed the prevalent topic at Manila' (C.R. Boxer, *The Christian Century in Japan*, 1951, pp. 237–8, 421n.).

Cordier, *Japonica* 239; Medina, *Islas Filipinas*, 33; Palau 266191; Sabin 76787. OCLC records 4 copies in the US (Cornell, Harvard, Newberry, St Bonaventure), and Library Hub 4 copies in the UK (BL, University of Manchester, Middle Temple, Queen's University Belfast).

## REOPENING THE DOOR TO CHINA

**52. RICCI, Matteo, and Nicolas TRIGAULT.** De Christiana expeditione apud Sinas suscepta ab Societate Jesu. Ex P. Matthaei Ricii eiusdem Societatis com[m]entariis, libri V ... In quibus Sinensis regni mores, leges atq[ue] instituta et novae illius ecclesiae difficillima primordia accurate et summa fide describuntur. Auctore P. Nicolao Trigautio Belga ex eadem Societate. *Augsburg, Christoph Mang, 1615.*

Small 4to, pp. [12], 646, [10 (index, errata, colophon)], [2 (blank)]; with engraved title incorporating Ricci's map of China and portraits of St Francis Xavier and Ricci, folding plan (with explanatory text) of the villa in Beijing converted into a church with Ricci's tomb (bound facing p. 1), engraved initials, head- and tailpieces; a4v and b1r strengthened at gutter, a few tears (without loss) to folding plan, small wormhole to lower gutter of quires O–V, occasional light foxing; overall very good in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, covers with concentric frames incorporating medallions, brass catches to upper cover, remains of clasps, bevelled edges, four raised bands to spine with 'Sina' written in second compartment, edges red; small tears at head of spine, covers rubbed; ink inscription at head of title 'Coll. Olom. Soc[ieta]tis Jesu Cat. inscript. an[n]o 1621 sub Lit. XV num. 47' (i.e. the Jesuit College at Olomouc). **£7500**

First edition. The 'most influential description of China to appear during the first half of the seventeenth century. Trigault, the procurator of the Jesuits' China mission, translated and augmented the pioneer missionary Matteo Ricci's journal, aiming to elicit support for the mission. The *De Christiana expeditione*, therefore, is essentially a translation of Ricci's Italian journal. Trigault, however, did not merely translate the journal; he omitted or changed many passages, rearranged its parts, and added material from other Chinese missionaries to complete the story and to depict China and the Jesuit mission in a more favorable light. The resulting volume contains a history of the Jesuit mission in China from its inception



in 1583 until Ricci's death in 1610, the same year in which Trigault arrived in China. It includes a wealth of information about China in the chapters which recount the history of the mission, prefaced by eleven chapters describing Chinese geography, people, laws, government, religion, learning, commerce, and the like. The *De Christiana expeditione*, despite its departures from Ricci's original journal, provided European readers with more, better organized, and more accurate information about China than was ever before available' (Lach III pp. 512–3). Three Latin editions had appeared by 1617, and translations were published in French (1616, 1617 and 1618), German (1617), Spanish (1621) and Italian (1622). Extracts in English were included in *Purchas his pilgrimes* (1625), but the first full edition in English, by L. J. Gallagher, did not appear until 1953. The Italian manuscript of Ricci's original text remained unpublished until 1911.

'The appearance of Trigault's book in 1615 took Europe by surprise. It reopened the door to China, which was first opened by Marco Polo, three centuries before, and then closed behind him by an incredulous public, who received the greater part of his fabulous narrative as the beguiling tales of a capricious traveler ... **[It] probably had more effect on the literary and scientific, the philosophical and the religious, phases of life in Europe than any other historical volume of the seventeenth century ... It opened a new world**' (Gallagher pp. xvii–xix).

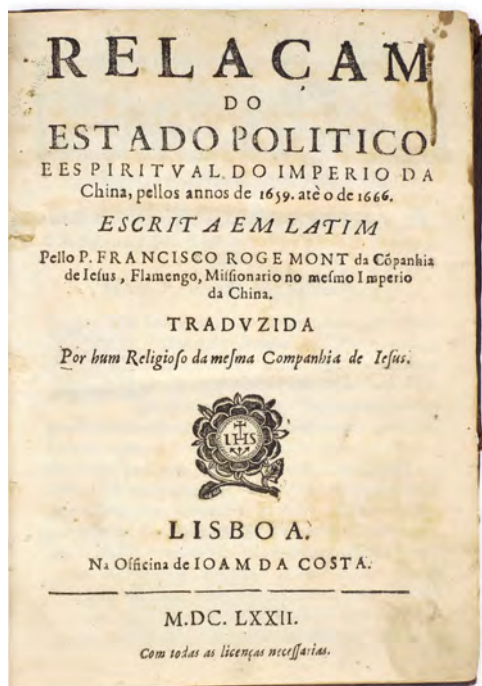
Cordier, *Sinica* 809; Sommervogel VIII, 239; Streit V, 2094.

## BIG TROUBLE IN MANCHU CHINA

**53. ROUGEMONT, François de.** Relacam do estado politico e espirital do imperio da China, pellos annos de 1659 até o de 1666. Escrita em Latim pello P. Francisco Rogemont ... Traduzida por hum religioso da mesma Companhia de Iesus. *Lisbon, Joao da Costa, 1672.*

4to, pp. [8], 229, [1 (blank)]; woodcut Jesuit device to title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; some marginal worming and browning, a few marks, nevertheless good in contemporary dark brown calf with gilt decoration and lettering-piece to panelled spine; upper joint split at foot, a little worming to spine and boards, some creasing and marks to covers; early ink note facing title. **£2500**

Portuguese translation, **scarce on the market**, of the Dutch Jesuit François de Rougemont's history of mid seventeenth-century China, published a year before the appearance of de Rougemont's Latin original. Inspired to join the Chinese missions after meeting the famed Jesuit sinologist Martino Martini in Louvain, Rougemont arrived in Macao in 1658 and would remain in China until his death in 1676. An erudite scholar whose translations of Confucius would later appear in Philippe Couplet's seminal *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus* of 1687, Rougemont also spent a significant period engaged in pastoral efforts, particularly among the Chinese Christian community in Jiangnan, as well as defending the Jesuit position on the Chinese Rites at the Canton Conference in 1668.



The years between 1659 and 1666, the period covered by Rougemont, were a period of great turmoil in China. On the one hand, the political upheaval caused by the Manchu invasion and the fall of the Ming dynasty had led to an imperial succession crisis, a crisis which was not improved when in 1661 the compromise candidate, the Shunzhi emperor, died of smallpox at the age of just twenty-two. On the other hand, the Manchu conquest also led to a deterioration in the relationship between the imperial court and Jesuit missionaries, and the following years saw a significant rise in Christian persecutions culminating in Rougemont's imprisonment and his six-year exile to Canton (Guangzhou). Split into three parts, Rougemont's history chronicles the various afflictions of these tumultuous times: in part 1, he offers a detailed description of the Manchu consolidation of power; in part 2, he describes the reign of the Shunzhi emperor and the fates which befell the various Ming pretenders to the throne; and in part 3, he covers the Oboi regency after

1661, with particular emphasis on the trials and persecutions of missionaries. Rougemont's narrative ends in 1666 with the ascension of the Kangxi emperor, who was to rule China for more than half a century – and who would, unbeknownst to Rougemont, preside over both the temporary recovery and eventual dissolution of the Jesuit missions in China. Like many contemporary works by Jesuit sinologists, Rougemont's manuscript was first transported back to Europe before it was subsequently published as *Historia Tartaro-Sinica Nova* in 1673. This copy is a Portuguese translation, published – rather surprisingly – a year before the Latin version, and is the (anonymous) work of Sebastien de Magalhães.

Cordier, *Sinica* 628; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 358, 1677; Lust 453. **No copies recorded on Rare Book Hub since 1975.**



## MAPPING ASIA

**54. SANSON, Nicolas.** L'Asie en plusieurs cartes nouvelles, et exactes; et en divers traittés de geographie, et d'histoire. Là où sont descripts succinctement, et avec une belle methode, et facile ses empires, ses monarchies, ses estats, etc. les moeurs, les langues, les religions, les richesses de ses peuples, etc. Seconde edition ... Paris, chez l'auteur, 1658.

4to, pp. [6], 72, ff. 73-76, pp. 77-104; with 17 double-page maps hand-coloured in outline, woodcut initial and headpiece; perforation to last map and last two leaves affecting a few words, repairs to lower central folds of 9 maps, somewhat browned, a few marks; overall very good in modern light brown quarter calf with marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine, marbled endpapers; a little wear to corners; some marginal pencil annotations in French to p. 21. **£2750**

Scarce second edition, featuring seventeen maps of Asia by the great French cartographer Nicolas Sanson, supplemented with his notes on Asiatic geography. Royal geographer and tutor to two French kings, Sanson ranks as one of, if not the leading French cartographer of the seventeenth century. This, his first study of Asia, was first published in 1652; it makes up perhaps the most famous of the collections published during Sanson's lifetime, his four-part series, in quarto, depicting Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. His maps of Asia and the Far East were largely based on the information of Dutch and Portuguese travellers and Jesuit missionaries, and were important stepping-stones in the development of a more detailed European knowledge of this region. Yet Sanson's interest in Asia was not merely a question of geographical completeness or exploration: as he pointed out in the preface, 'Asia impatiently awaits the fulfilment of oracles, which promise that it will soon return not only under the empire of our kings but also that of Jesus Christ'. Dedicated to François Foucquet, who became archbishop of Narbonne in 1659, the seventeen maps encompass Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia, Persia, Mongolia, India, China, Tartary, Japan, the Philippines, Java, and Ceylon. They are the work of the Parisian engraver Abraham Peyrounin, who often collaborated with Sanson and with Sanson's partner Pierre Mariette.



## JESUIT HISTORIES OF CHINA

**55. SEMEDO, Alvaro.** Histoire universelle de la Chine ... Avec l'histoire de la guerre des Tartares ... par le P. Martin Martini. Traduites nouvellement en François. Lyon, Jérôme Prost, 1667.

4to, pp. [12], 458, [2]; engraved device to title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; short closed tear at head of title, occasional light marks; very good in contemporary dark brown calf, spine decorated and lettered in gilt; somewhat worn and rubbed, spine ends chipped, small tear to upper cover, some abrasions to lower cover; inscription to title 'Bibliothecae ord. ff. praed. iprens.' (i.e. the Dominican friars of Ypres) and to verso of half-title 'Datus bibliothecae per F. Theodorum Lamoot'.

£975

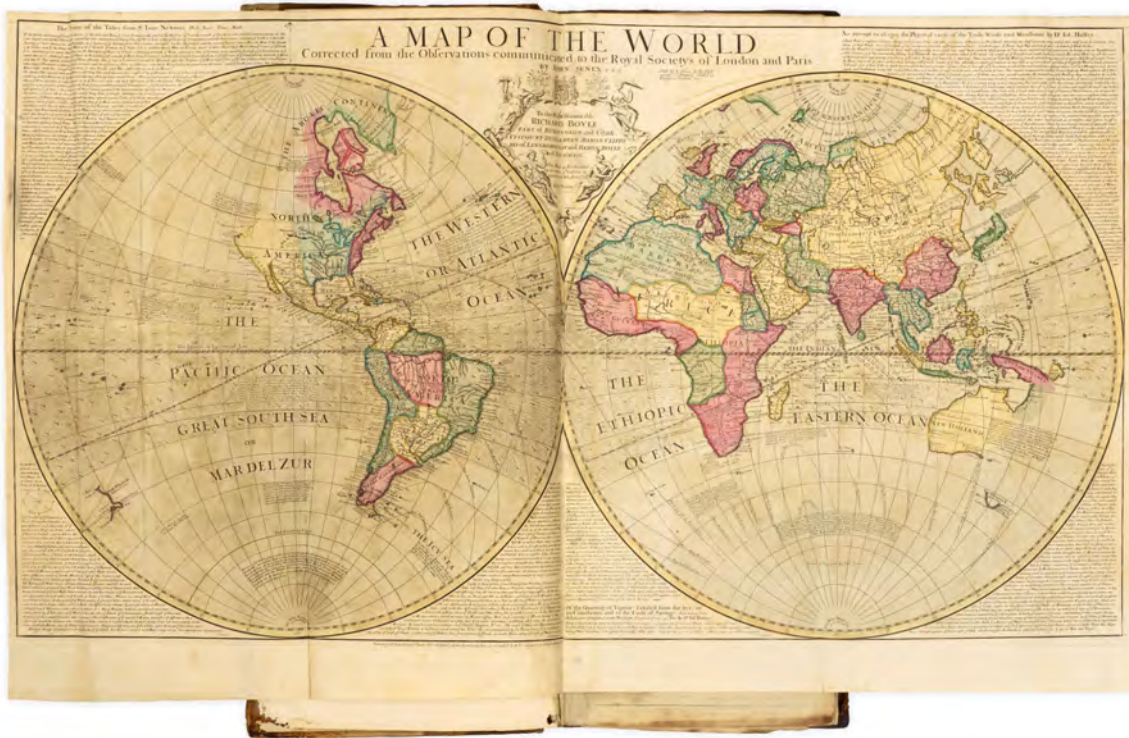


Second edition of a French translation of Alvaro Semedo's popular history of China, supplemented with Martino Martini's history of the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1644. Semedo arrived in China in 1613 and was to remain there for all but four years until his death in 1658/9. A Portuguese Jesuit, Semedo largely followed in the missionising footsteps of Matteo Ricci, who stressed the need to accommodate the tenets of the Christian religion to Chinese culture and who sought to emphasise the similarities between Christianity and Chinese Confucianism. Semedo's major work, the *Imperio de la China*, was largely part of this effort, seeking to portray China in sympathetic terms to European readers, to validate the accommodationist evangelising practices of the Jesuits, and to argue that the contemporary religious practices of the Chinese contained vestiges of their ancient belief in a single supreme being, just like the Old Testament Israelites. Initially split into two parts, the first half of the work concerned the temporal state of China and discussed

such diverse matters as geography, language, education, food, science, religious ceremonies, penal policy and government, while the latter was devoted to the spiritual state of China and was in reality a history of the Jesuit mission in China.

Semedo returned to Europe between 1640 and 1644 with the intention of gathering new recruits and popularising the Jesuit mission. He first published his *Imperio de la China* in Spanish in 1642, and translations quickly followed into Italian (1643), French (1644), and English (1645); as Mungello notes, 'in terms of publicising the Jesuit China mission throughout Europe, the work was very successful'. This present copy, by the Lyon-based printer Jérôme Prost, is a second edition of the French translation, following the earlier edition by Cramoisy. It retains the translation of 1644, but supplements Semedo's study with a French translation of Martino Martini's *De bello Tartarico*, which recounted the Manchu invasion of China and the fall of the Ming dynasty, and which makes up a third part of the work. A former student of the great Jesuit Athanasius Kircher, Martini was one of the first serious European (proto-)Sinologists and the unsurpassed Western historian of China in the seventeenth century. His work 'was the first detailed information and the best-known description of the Manchu conquest available to Europeans during the seventeenth century' (*Bibliotheca Wittockiana*).

Lust 71; David Mungello, *Curious land: Jesuit accommodationism and the origins of sinology* (Honolulu, 1985), pp. 75–90. Cf. Cordier, *Sinica* 24 (first French edition).



### CONTAINING ALL THE KNOWN COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

**56. SENEX, John, and Guillaume DELISLE.** The universal geographer: or, compleat atlas containing all the known countries in the world, laid down from the latest observations and discoveries, communicated to the Royal Society of London, and Academy of Sciences at Paris. By John Senex, F.R.S. To which is added, the geography of the antient world ... *London, Robert Sayer, [1760?]*.

Tall folio (70 x 30 cm), comprising title sheet (incorporating adverts for other Senex maps) to front pastedown, and 34 large folding engraved maps, all but the first with contemporary hand colouring, some dated between 1709 and 1725; some browning, occasional repairs to folds to blank versos with paper and tape, some closed tears, small hole to N. America map; overall good in 18th-century calf; rebaked, with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, wear to corners and edges (some repairs), abrasions to covers, new endpapers slightly wormed. **£6500**

Scarce collection of maps, with contemporary hand colouring, by the great English and French cartographers John Senex (1678–1740) and Guillaume Delisle (1675–1726), compiled by the map publisher Robert Sayer and published, according to ESTC, around 1760. As a young man, Sayer (1724–94) acquired the stock and shop of Philip and Mary Overton, who had themselves purchased the plates of John Senex following his death in 1740. Sayer worked in partnership with Thomas and John Bowles, and the names of the three collaborators appear on several maps here.

*The universal geographer* opens with 'A scheme of the solar system with the orbits of the planets and comets belonging thereto ... Founded on Sr Isaac Newton's wonderful discoveries', by the natural philosopher William Whiston. There follow 22 maps by Senex, who served as geographer to Queen Anne and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1728, including a world map (1725), and maps of the continents, those for Africa and South America dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton and Edmond Halley respectively, and that for North America dated 1710. The remaining 11 maps are by Delisle, who taught geography to the young Louis XV and served as *premier géographe du roi*, including maps of Paris, Turkey, Arabia and Persia, and seven maps of the ancient world.

ESTC N62836. *A full list of contents is available on request.*

## MISSIONARY MARTYRS IN JAPAN

**57. SICARDO, José.** *Christiandad del Japon, y dilatada persecucion que padecio. Memorias sacras, de los martyres de las illustres religiones de Santo Domingo, San Francisco, Compañia de Jesus, y crecido numero de seglares, y con especialidad, de los religiosos del orden de N.P.S. Augustin ... Madrid, Francisco Sanz, 1698.*

Folio, pp. [16], 448, [14]; title within border of type ornaments, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, text in two columns; water staining to lower third of leaves throughout with resultant slight cockling, otherwise very good; in modern black morocco ('Brugalla 1948' to front turn-in), double gilt fillet border to covers, spine in compartments lettered and tooled in gilt, gilt turn-ins and edges, marbled endpapers; boards slightly bowed. **£15,000**

Scarce first edition of this important and comprehensive account of Christian missions to Japan by the Spanish Augustinian José Sicardo (1643–1715). Divided into three books, the *Christiandad del Japon* opens with a description of Japan before detailing various embassies exchanged between Japan and the Philippines, the arrival of Augustinian missionaries on Japanese soil, their activities, and the persecution they and other Christians faced. Books two and three provide chronological biographies and lists of the extraordinary number of Christian missionary martyrs who died in Japan between 1617 and the 1640s. Sicardo joined the Order of Saint Augustine at Salamanca in 1659, and in 1667 went to Mexico, where he gained a doctorate at the university and served as prior of the convent at Oaxaca and visitor to the bishopric of Michoacán. In 1702 he was appointed Archbishop of Sassari in Sardinia.

Cordier, *Japonica* 407; Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana* 1991; Palau 312228; Sabin 80832; Streit-Dindinger V, 1616. **OCLC records 3 copies in the US** (Newberry Library, University of Texas, Yale) **and Library Hub notes 3 in the UK** (BL, Bodleian, Trinity College Dublin).

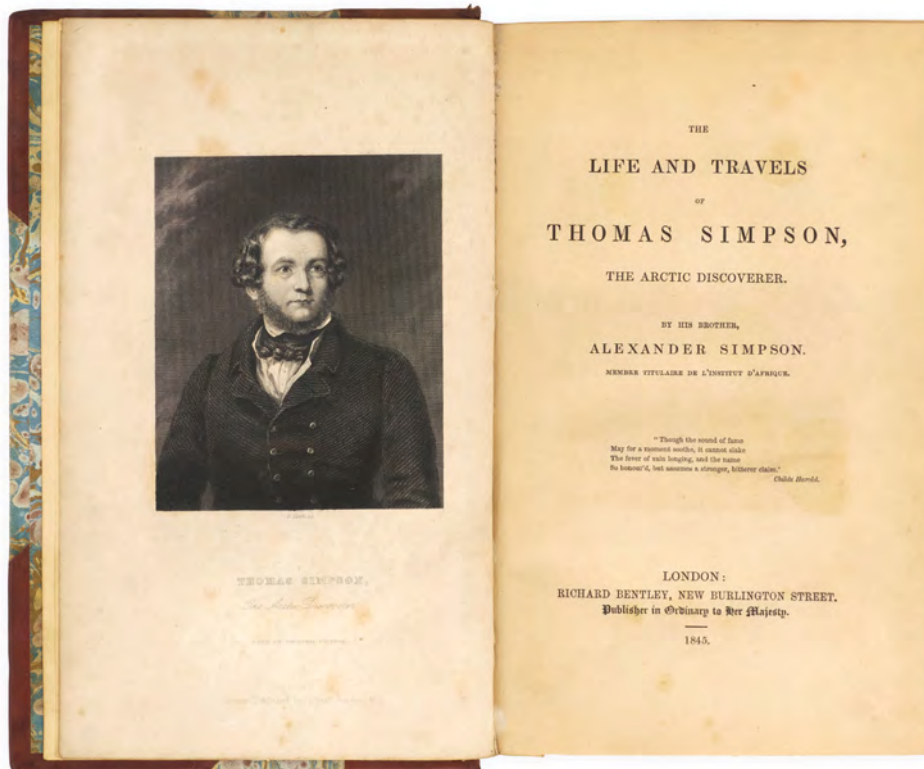
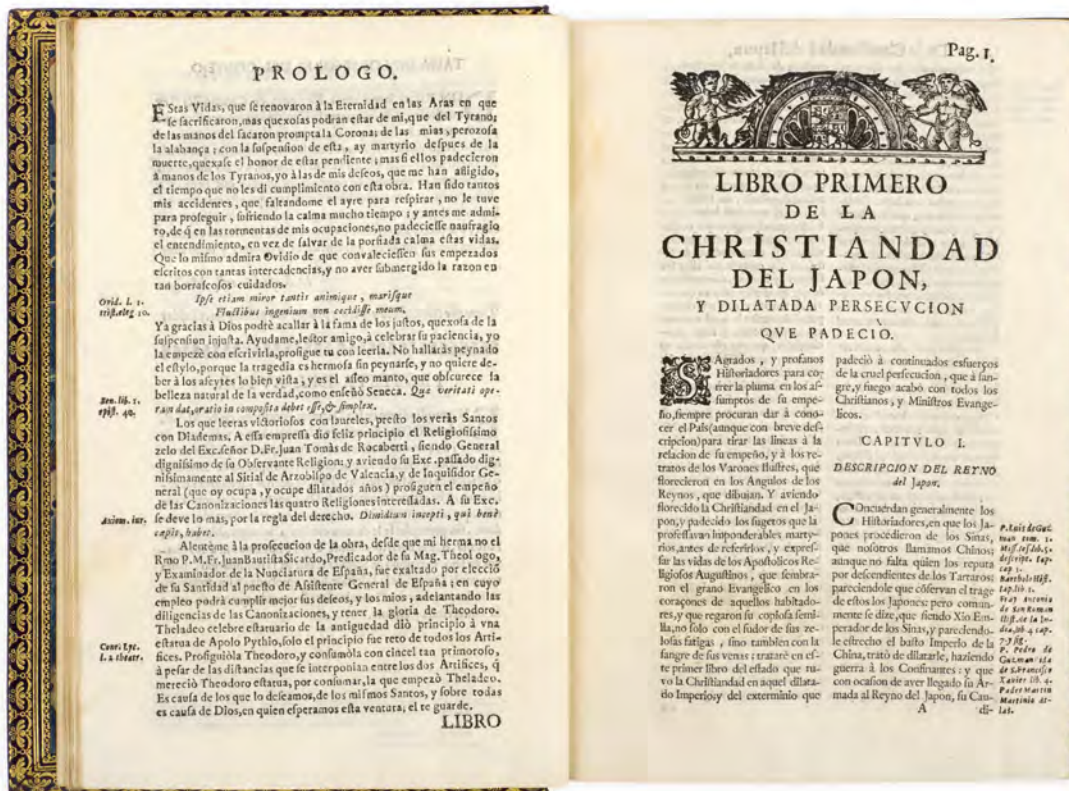
## IRASCIBLE ARCTIC AND CANADIAN EXPLORER

**58. SIMPSON, Alexander.** *The life and travels of Thomas Simpson, the Arctic discoverer ... London, Richard Bentley, 1845.*

8vo, pp. viii, 424; with engraved frontispiece portrait of Simpson and folding engraved 'Map of the country north of Athabasca Lake, North America'; some light foxing and browning; very good in recent half calf with marbled sides, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, top edge gilt, marbled endpapers; some rubbing to spine and corners; marginal pencil note to p. 381. **£650**

First edition of this account of the life and adventures of the Scottish Arctic explorer Thomas Simpson (1808–1840), by his brother Alexander. Simpson joined the Hudson's Bay Company and arrived in Canada in 1829. Between 1836 and 1840 he took part in a remarkable expedition under Peter Warren Dease, which saw him journey from the Red River settlement to Lake Athabasca to Point Barrow on the Arctic coast, then to Fort Confidence on the Great Bear Lake, and up the Coppermine River to the Boothia Peninsula: 'they had almost, but not quite, discovered the north-west passage' (*ODNB*). Not the easiest of men, Simpson was killed in June 1840 by a gunshot wound to the head: 'The men of mixed race who were with him deposed that he went mad, killed two of the party, and then committed suicide; others suggested that he was attacked by his own men, two of whom he shot before he was killed' (*ibid.*). Alexander Simpson also edited and published Thomas's *Narrative of Discoveries on the North Coast of America* (1843).

Arctic Bibliography 16116; Sabin 81338.



## TO THE TOP OF MONT BLANC

**59. SMITH, Albert Richard.** *The story of Mont Blanc ... London, David Bogue, 1853.*

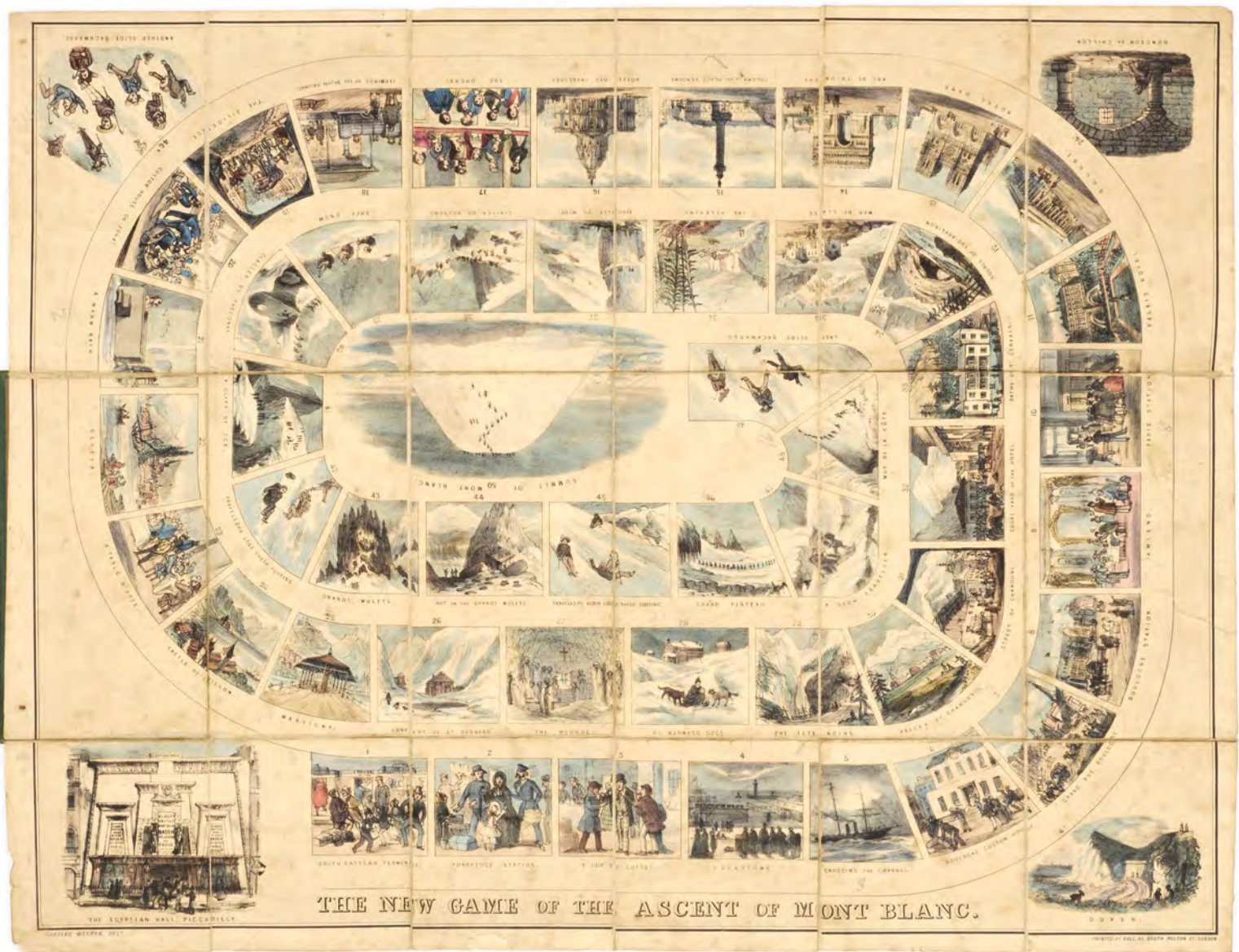
8vo, pp. xii, 219, [1 (blank)], 8 (advertisements); with hand-coloured frontispiece showing De Saussure ascending Mont Blanc in 1787, numerous woodcuts within text, initials; a very little light foxing; a very good, clean, uncut copy in original orange cloth, covers stamped in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, pale yellow endpapers, label of Leighton Son & Hodge of London to rear pastedown; a little wear to extremities, covers and spine slightly dusty. **£1275**

**First edition of Smith's famous book on Mont Blanc, a lovely copy formerly in the possession of his sister, Laura Eady.** Surgeon, balloonist, novelist, traveller, and popular public lecturer, Smith (1816–1860) first visited Chamonix in 1838 while in France pursuing his medical studies, and *The Story* opens with an account of his experiences by way of introduction. Chapters on the history of Chamonix, and on early attempts to climb Mont Blanc, by Horace Bénédict de Saussure and Dr Joseph Hamel for example, are followed by Smith's entertaining account of his own ascent in the summer of 1851. Smith's party, which numbered 16 guides and 18 porters, was furnished with provisions including 60 bottles of 'vin ordinaire', three of cognac, and two of champagne, six packets of chocolate, four legs of mutton, and 46 fowls.

Upon his return Smith turned his experiences into a hugely successful stage show in Piccadilly which ran for 2000 performances between 1852 and 1858. 'Smith's show ... inspired many people to visit Chamonix and to climb Mont Blanc. Although the mountain had been climbed first in 1786, ascents were still infrequent events when he climbed the peak ... During Smith's entertainments in the 1850s the ascent of Mont Blanc became common, and mountaineering in the Alps became a popular sport' (ODNB).

Cox 10; Neate S86; NLS s415.





**60. SMITH, Albert Richard.** The new game of the ascent of Mont Blanc. London, printed by Hall, 43, South Molton St., [c. 1855–57].

Coloured lithographed game sheet (44 x 57 cm), in 18 sections in 3 strips of 6, linen backed, title at foot, 'Charles Warren delt' to bottom left, imprint to bottom right, 50 numbered squares in a spiral pattern, 4 vignettes to corners; some foxing, a little wear to edges, creasing to corners of some sections, a few numbers written in pencil; overall good, folding into original 8vo boards (17.5 x 11 cm) of green textured cloth, covers stamped in blind, upper cover lettered in gilt 'The game of the ascent of Mont Blanc', traces of green silk ties, light brown endpapers; very slightly rubbed and marked; without the accompanying printed rule booklet, teetotum, game pieces, and box; formerly in the possession of Albert Smith's sister Laura Eady. **£3750**

**Rare first edition of this attractive board game based on Smith's ascent of Mont Blanc on 12 August 1851.** Upon his return, Smith opened a stage show based on his experiences at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, mixing dramatic description, song, illustrations, and even St Bernard dogs. It was a sensational success, running for six years and earning Smith a fortune alongside associated merchandise including games such as this one. Smith became a founder member of the Alpine Club in 1857.

This game takes players from the Egyptian Hall to Tunbridge, Folkstone, and Dover, then across the Channel to Boulogne, Amiens, and Paris (to which eight squares are devoted, including views of Notre Dame, the Arc de Triomphe, and Les Invalides). From the French capital the journey continues to Dijon, Geneva, Martigny, Great St Bernard Hospice, and Chamonix, with climbing starting in earnest with the Aiguille du Midi, the Bossons and Tacconnaz glaciers, the Grands Mulet Hut, the Mur de la Côte, and finally the 'summit of Mont Blanc'. There is plenty of charming detail along the way: 'a cup of coffee', 'a warm bath', the dungeon at Chillon Castle (complete with prisoner), St Bernard dogs, wading through waist-deep 'soft snow', and several slides backwards.

Piero Nava, formerly of the Alpine Club, gives a good account of the four different editions of this game (see [giochidelloca.it](http://giochidelloca.it), catalogue no. 2211), describing this as the first and dating it to between 1855 and 1857. The second edition of 1861 also bears the names of Hall and Warren, adding 'From C. Adler's printing establishment Hamburg', while the third and fourth editions carry the imprint of A.N. Myers of Oxford Street.

**This edition not on OCLC or Library Hub.** Cf. Cox 11 ('The first to reach the summit of Mont Blanc took the pool, built up by fines in the game'); Gumuchian, *Les livres de l'enfance du XVe au XIXe siècle*, 3375.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE COMES TO PICCADILLY

**61. SMITH, Albert Richard.** Hand-book to the grand moving diorama of Constantinople, including the Dardanelles, and the Bosphorus, up to the entrance of the Black Sea, which is now open, in the new room, at the Egyptian Hall ... *London, W.S. Johnson, [1854].*

8vo, pp. 37, [11 (advertisements)]; with engraved frontispiece ('The shoe bazaar'), map to p. 12; some creasing to corners, a few light marks; a good, partly unopened copy in original orange printed wrappers; some small tears, somewhat dusty. **£1250**

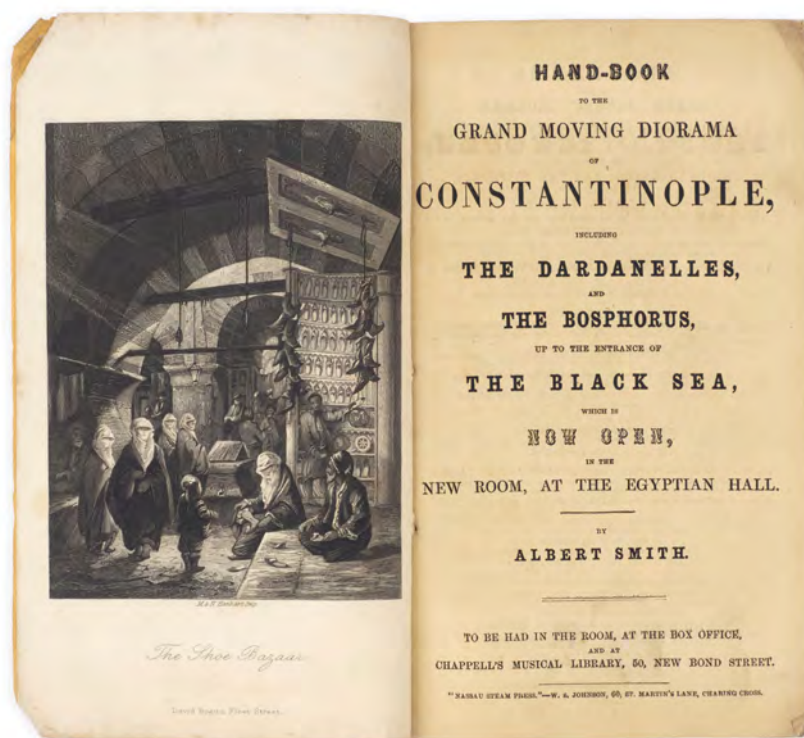
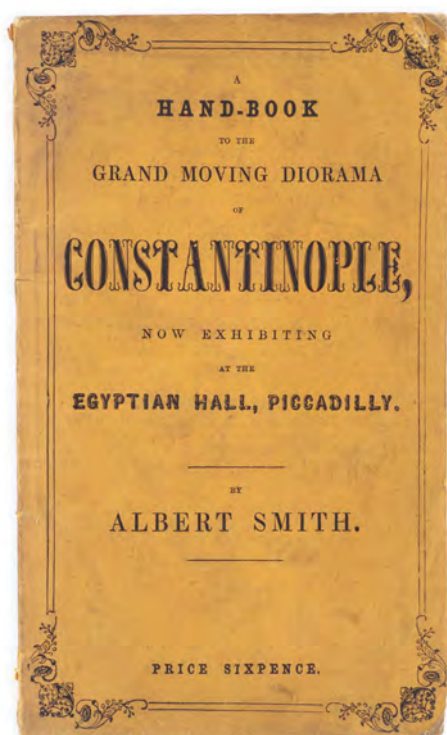
**Very rare souvenir guidebook to Smith's 'grand moving diorama of Constantinople' at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly.** Smith travelled to the Ottoman capital in 1849 and published an account, *A month at Constantinople*, the following year. Ever the performer, he devised a show based upon his experiences, combining a rousing lecture with panoramas and dioramas then very much in vogue. This accompanying *Hand-book* opens with a 'programme' for visitors explaining that the diorama was open every day at half-past two and eight o'clock, upon payment of one shilling, that the scenes were painted by Thomas Allom and William Beverley, and that the lecture lasted an hour and a half.

The entertaining text gives a real flavour of what it must have been like to attend Smith's show. He begins with advice to would-be visitors to the region on transport, accommodation, and gifts, recommending slippers and warning that 'in the bazaars rubbish is sometimes passed off upon the traveller'. He then describes the views shown in the diorama, throwing in his own anecdotes e.g. the approach to Constantinople ('when we rounded the Seraglio Point, and slowly glided into the Golden Horn, where the whole gorgeous panorama opened upon me in its unequalled loveliness, the feeling of wonder and admiration became absolutely oppressive'); the bazaars (he praises the local stall-keepers' indifference compared to overbearing London vendors); taking a Turkish bath ('the feeling of lightness and springy elasticity that succeeds the use of these baths is extremely pleasant'); and travelling up the Bosphorus ('the journey by water from Constantinople to the Black Sea ... is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined').



There is an interesting addendum regarding the then ongoing Crimean War: 'the Public is respectfully informed that every local incident or event that may occur during the present question between Russia and the Allied Powers, will be introduced as an especial feature in the programme'. The advertisements that follow the text promote Murray's *Hand-books for travellers*, music, games, waterproofs, and trains.

**No copies traced in the UK. OCLC records only 2 copies in the US** (Getty Research Institute, University of Wisconsin).



## BENGALESE COSTUME

**62. SOLVYNS, François Baltazard.** *The Costume of Hindostan, elucidated by sixty coloured engravings; with descriptions in English and French, taken in the years 1798 and 1799.* By Balt. Solvyns, of Calcutta. London, W. Bulmer and Co. for Edward Orme, 1804 [–1805].

Folio, pp. [132], with 60 hand-coloured engraved plates (4 soft-ground etchings, the remainder stipple and line, dated January 1804 to January 1805); text in English and French, paper watermarked 'J. Ruse 1800', '1801 J. Whatman', and 'E. & P. 1802'; occasional light spotting, a few marks, some offsetting from plates, small chip at foot of plate 32 text leaf, marginal marks to plate 43 and facing page, upper corners a little bumped; overall very good in contemporary red straight-grained morocco, gilt Greek key and foliate border to covers, spine in compartments lettered and richly decorated in gilt, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; small loss at foot of spine, some wear to joints and edges, corners bumped and worn, some abrasions to covers, hinges reinforced. **£4500**

First edition in book form (originally issued in parts) of this superb record of the people of Bengal by the Flemish painter and ethnographer Solvyns (1760–1824), issued by the engraver and publisher Edward Orme (1775–1848).

Originally a marine painter, Solvyns left Europe to seek his fortune in India, residing in Calcutta from 1791 to 1804. He is best known for his commercially unsuccessful *A collection of two hundred and fifty coloured etchings descriptive of the manners, customs and dresses of the Hindoos*, published in Calcutta in 1799 in twelve parts. Edward Orme – ‘after Rudolph Ackermann, the most important publisher of illustrated books during the short golden age of the coloured aquatint’ (ODNB) – had his brother William make watercolour copies from Solvyns originals, upon which the engravings for *The costume of Hindostan* are based. ‘These copies are much better drawn than Solvyn’s originals’, and the plates here ‘are correspondingly an improvement on Solvyn’s etchings’ (Abbey).

The plates depict various musicians and soldiers, as well as, for example, a Brahmin, astrologer, weaver, porter, fisherman, hog-keeper, bird-catcher, hookah purveyor, barber, dancer, and a ‘woman of distinction’. The preface hopes that the work will contribute to ‘abolishing the extremes of prepossession as well as of prejudice, that have prevailed for ages relative to these people’. A second edition was published in 1807 (Abbey, *Travel* 429).





*Painted by J. B. S. P. Calcutta.*



### ONE OF THE CLASSIC DUTCH ILLUSTRATED VOYAGES

**63. SPILBERGEN, Joris van, and Jacob LE MAIRE.** *Speculum orientalis occidentalisque Indiae navigationum; quarum una Georgii a Spilbergen classis cum potestate praefecti, altera Jacobi le Maire auspiciis imperioque directa, annis 1614, 15, 16, 17, 18. Exhibens novi in mare australe transitus, incognitarumque hactenus terrarum ac gentium inventionem, praelia aliquot terra marique commissa, expugnationesque urbium ... Leiden, Nicolaes van Geelkercken, 1619.*

Oblong 4to, pp. 175, [1 (blank)], including blank leaf P4; with 2 folding maps and 23 plates (5 folding), large engraved vignette to title; some staining to title, strengthened at inner margin to recto and verso, some creasing to first folding map, both maps with repairs to verso, occasional marks, some damp staining to upper margins at end; overall good in 19th-century half sheep over marbled boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine; both boards detached (the upper board with endpapers and title-page attached), some wear to spine and corners; 'Library Board of Trade' stamp to title, a few recent notes to front pastedown. **£20,000**

**First Latin edition of one of the classic Dutch illustrated voyages**, identical in format and illustration to the same publisher's Dutch-language edition of the same year. 'All first editions in oblong format are rare and much sought after' (Borba de Moraes p. 828). The maps include the Straits of Magellan, Le Maire's route (showing the strait he discovered round the east of Tierra del Fuego and which is named after him), and the East Indies. The world map shows the routes of both Spilbergen and Le Maire and, in a rectangular panel at the bottom, Le Maire's discoveries along the northern coast of New Guinea (Shirley 304). Among the plates are portrayals of battle-scenes, various ports on the Pacific coast of Spanish America as far north as Acapulco, Manila Bay, and various harbours and islands in the western Pacific and Indonesia.

The *Speculum orientalis occidentalisque Indiae* – the 'East and West Indian mirror' – narrates two highly important Dutch expeditions to the East Indies via South America and across the Pacific. The first, a powerful East India Company (VOC) fleet under the command of Spilbergen, was essentially predatory, raiding Spanish shipping and settlements; it also aimed to assert the VOC's exclusive passage to the Pacific through the Strait of Magellan, countering challenges by its Dutch rivals. After clearing the Strait,

Spilbergen's fleet worked its way up the South American coast, sacking Spanish settlements and attacking Spanish shipping, until it reached Acapulco. It then crossed the Pacific to the Philippines and Ternate, where it hoped to intercept the Spanish force rumoured to be about to descend on the Dutch outposts in the Moluccas. Finally, Spilbergen headed for Batavia, where he encountered Jacob Le Maire and Willem Corneliszoon Schouten, whose expedition is the other voyage recounted in this volume. Their papers, ship (the *Eendracht*) and crew were immediately seized by the VOC, which saw this independent venture as a serious infringement of its monopoly, and Le Maire and Schouten were taken back to the Netherlands with Spilbergen. Spilbergen's expedition was not intended to be one of 'discovery', but it nevertheless stands out as being exceptionally well-managed, the fifth circumnavigation of the globe, and 'the first to sail half-way round the world with a whole fleet well in hand' (Spate II p. 21).

Jacob Le Maire and Schouten had been sent by the *Australische Compagnie*, formed by Isaac Le Maire (Jacob's father), to discover a new passage to the Pacific south of the Strait of Magellan, thereby circumventing the VOC's exclusive rights, and to trade in any lands they discovered in the South Pacific – hopes of finding the southern continent promised in Quiros's memorials were high. They were successful in their first objective, sailing to the Le Maire Strait, which separates Tierra del Fuego from Staten Island, and into the Pacific round Cape Horn (named after Hoorn, their home-base), but the southern continent proved elusive. Although commercially motivated, their expedition may be considered as 'the one genuine voyage of Oceanic exploration between Quiros and Tasman' (Spate II p. 23). Le Maire died at sea on the way home with Spilbergen, but after several years litigation his father successfully sued the VOC for the return of his son's journal and was awarded damages.

Borba de Moraes p. 826; Howgego S159; Landwehr, VOC 361; Sabin 89450.



## WITH THE MACARTNEY MISSION

**64. STAUNTON, George.** An authentic account of an embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including cursory observations made, and information obtained, in travelling through that ancient empire, and a small part of Chinese Tartary ... The second edition, corrected ... *London, W. Bulmer and Co. for G. Nicol, 1798 (1797).*

2 vols, 4to, and 1 vol. of plates, large folio; I: pp. [2], xxxiv, 518, with engraved frontispiece and 6 half-page illustrations; II: pp. xx, 626, with engraved frontispiece, one plate, and 20 half-page illustrations; III: 44 engraved maps, charts, plans and illustrations (dated 1796); occasional light marks and light spotting to text, folio vol. with some foxing and light marginal damp staining at end; overall very good; text vols in contemporary half calf, marbled sides, spines gilt in compartments with lettering- and numbering-pieces, some wear to extremities and rubbing to boards; folio vol. in contemporary half red morocco, paste paper sides, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-pieces, wear to edges and corners, staining especially at head of upper cover; bookplates, ownership inscriptions of Richard and William Almack (see below). **£6500**

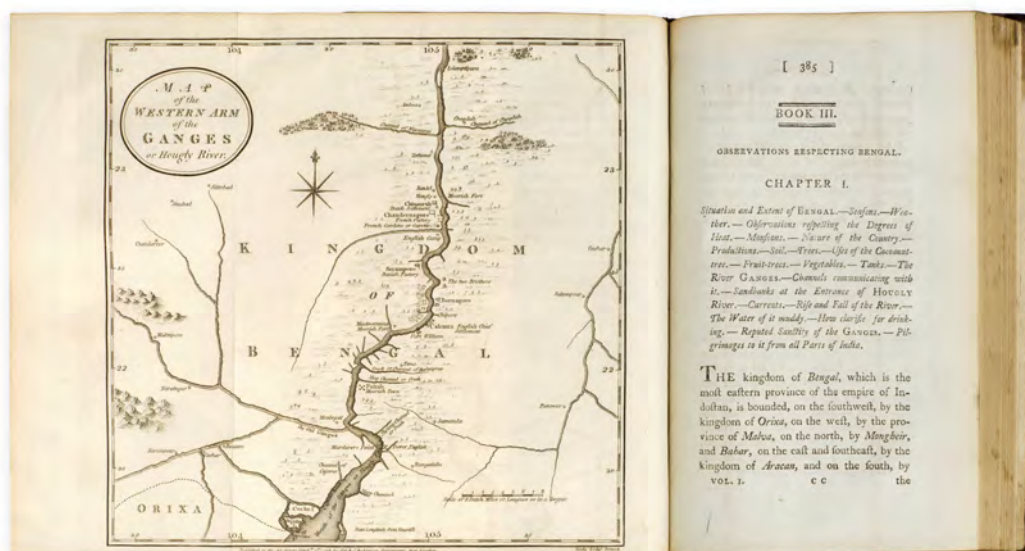
**Second revised edition of the text, with the original large folio atlas, of an account of the infamous 1792–1794 Macartney embassy to China,** by Macartney's secretary and provisional plenipotentiary George Staunton. Intended to improve the East India Company's trading position, Macartney's diplomatic mission to China marks both the end of the so-called 'Great Encounter' between China and the West and the beginning of China's 'slow decline' as perceived in the West. Of all the great embassies which ultimately failed to achieve lasting influence in China, none was planned and executed with as much care, not to mention expense, as Macartney's, consisting as it did of a range of personnel – including two interpreters, six musicians, a machinist, infantrymen, a botanist, and an artist – and a range of high-technology presents, chemical, electrical, and mathematical instruments, and pieces of Wedgwood pottery, all brought along under the pretext of celebrating the Qianlong's Emperor's eightieth birthday. Ultimately, however, the meeting proved a conflict between commercial British and traditional Chinese value-systems: while the British sought desperately to extend their trade monopoly in the Far East, Chinese officials were restrained by their long-standing guest ritual of treating all nations equally and thus refused to lift their trade restrictions.



'Staunton's account is noteworthy for his detailed descriptions of the journey, his examination of Chinese customs (he gives an account of the binding of women's feet) and the detailed appendix on Chinese trade with Europe, and more specifically Britain, the bureaucratic structure of the empire and its military, its population and revenues' (*Bibliotheca Wittcockiana*). Of special interest are the plates prepared for Staunton's account by William Alexander, the artist in residence on the trip. 'According to Patrick Conner, Alexander's views remained unrivalled until the era of photography. They were used, often without acknowledgement, to illustrate books on China and it would be surprising if they did not play a considerable role in the renewed interest in chinoiserie which affected England in the two decades following Alexander's return from China' (Löwendahl).

*Provenance*: presented in July 1837 by the antiquary Richard Almack (1799–1875) to his brother William (1811–1843). William was a tea merchant who travelled to China in 1837, dying on the return journey home. His property in Hong Kong was designated 'Almack Place' by the colonial government. The arms of Lord Macartney have been added to the pastedown of vol. I.

cf. Cordier, *Sinica* 2382-3; Hill 1628; Löwendahl 697; Lust, 545, 547.



## THE DUTCH IN AFRICA AND THE EAST

**65. STAVORINUS, Johan Splinter.** *Voyages to the East-Indies ...* Translated from the original Dutch, by Samuel Hull Wilcocke. With notes and additions by the translator. The whole comprising a full and accurate account of the present and late possessions of the Dutch in India, and at the Cape of Good Hope ... *London, for G.G. and J. Robinson, 1798.*

3 vols, 8vo, pp. vi, 572, with 2 folding maps, without 'Directions to the binder' leaf; [2], 512, with 1 folding chart; [2], 598, with 1 folding map; some worming to endpapers touching the margins of the first and last few leaves of each vol., occasional light marks; overall very good in contemporary half calf, paste paper sides, spines filleted, lettered and numbered in gilt; joints split but holding, worming and small losses to spine ends, some wear to corners and edges; marginal ink stamps 'Bibliothecae Coll. Nov. Edinensis' and 'Sale duplicate' to titles and foot of p. 41 of each vol.

£850

First edition in English of a first-hand account of two VOC voyages: the first, 1768–71, to Batavia, Bantam and Bengal; the second, 1774–78, to Samarang, Macassar, Amboyna, Surat, and the Malabar Coast.

Originally published in Dutch at Leiden in 1793, this English edition was translated and prepared by Wilcocke, who was 'acquainted with the family, though not with the person, of the author' (I, p. iv). 'Through this connection and other resources, he was able to correct many mistakes that were due to the negligence of the original editor. Wilcocke also added a large and informative appendix, comprised of regulations and orders in the colonies, tables of imports, lists of ships, stockholdings, an abstract of an herbal by Henry Oldeland, and a biographical sketch of Reinier de Klerk, governor-general for the Dutch East India Company' (Hill). 'This work affords an accurate and valuable account of the Cape in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, with an interesting description of Cape Town and its inhabitants' (Mendelssohn). The attractive maps depict the Ganges, bays near the Cape of Good Hope, and Java.

ESTC T100434; Hill 1632; Landwehr 300; Mendelssohn II, p. 426.

### STEIN IN CENTRAL ASIA

**66. STEIN, Aurel.** Sand-buried ruins of Khotan. Personal narrative of a journey of archaeological and geographical exploration in Chinese Turkestan ... Cheaper edition. With a map from original surveys and numerous illustrations. *London, Hurst and Blackett, 1904.*

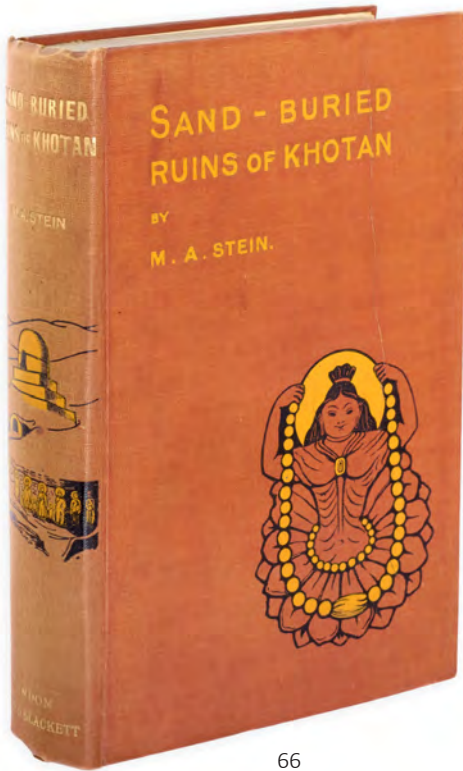
8vo, pp. xl, 503, [1]; with photogravure frontispiece and large coloured folding map, title in red and black, illustrations throughout; some light foxing; very good in original orange pictorial cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt and with vignettes; very slight wear to extremities, small marks to upper cover, spine a little faded; ink inscription to front free endpaper. **£500**

'Cheaper edition' (published a year after the first) of Stein's account of his first expedition to Central Asia in 1900–1901.

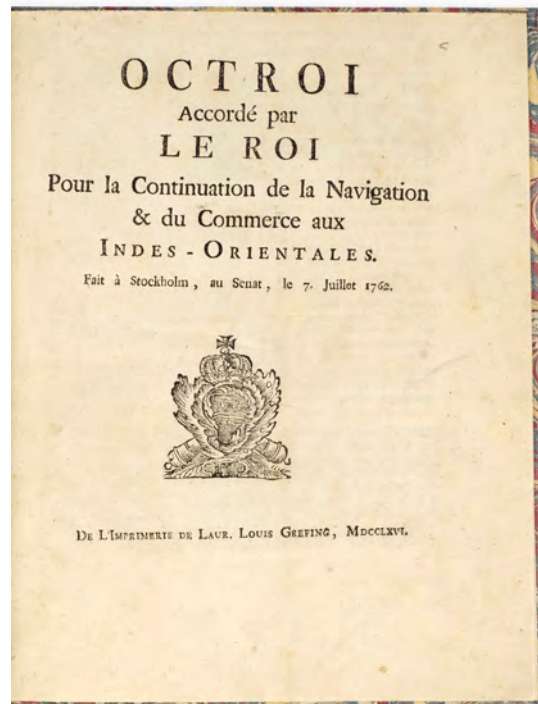
'In May 1900 Stein set out on the first of several expeditions to the deserts of Chinese Turkestan which were to make him famous. His curiosity had been stimulated by the explorations of the Swede Sven Hedin and by the arrival in India of manuscripts from the Taklamakan Desert ... Stein's great achievement, during this and two subsequent expeditions (1900–01, 1906–8, and 1913–16), was to establish the existence of a hitherto lost civilization along the Silk Route in Chinese central Asia. Despite the fact that better-financed expeditions from Germany and France ... worked in the same area, Stein was the first archaeologist to discover evidence of the spread of the Graeco-Buddhist culture of north-west India across Chinese Turkestan and into China itself. Excavating the lost cities of the Silk Road, he found wooden, leather, and paper documents, painted wall panels, sculpture, coins, textiles, and many domestic objects' (*ODNB*). Stein's discoveries 'caused a sensation among European scholars, and at the 13th International Congress of Orientalists the following year a special resolution was passed congratulating Stein on his achievements' (Howgego S65).

Cordier, *Sinica* 2865; Yakushi S328a.





66



67

#### SWEDES IN THE EAST INDIES

**67. SWEDISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.** Octroi accordé par le roi pour la continuation de la navigation et du commerce aux Indes-Orientales. Fait à Stockholm, au Senat, le 7 Juillet 1762. [*Stockholm*], Lorentz Ludvig Greffing, 1766.

4to, pp. [24]; woodcut arms to title; a little light creasing, title-page and last page slightly dusty; very good in modern marbled paper wrappers. **£275**

A very rare pamphlet renewing the privileges of the Swedish East India Company (SOIC), issued by King Adolf Frederick (1710–1771). The SOIC received its first charter, or *Octroi*, in 1731, and it was subsequently renewed in 1746, 1766, and 1786. The thirty-three chapters of the main text found here cover, for example: the equipping of ships and expeditions; the rights of the Company's workers; permitted and prohibited cargoes; payments to the crown; the enforcement of discipline to avoid mutinies and theft; the Company's own seal, weights and measures; its governance and accounts; and the employment of Lutheran priests aboard ship.

One of the directors listed on p. [21] is the enterprising Scot, Robert Finlay (d. 1775). He arrived in Sweden in 1744 and became one of the richest men in the country, being ennobled in 1755 and receiving the Order of the Northern Star.

**No copies traced in the UK or US.**



#### WITH A PANORAMA OF THE ALHAMBRA

**68. TENISON, Louisa, Lady.** *Castile and Andalucia ... London, Richard Bentley, 1853.*

Large 8vo, pp. xi, [3], 488; with 24 tinted lithograph plates (including folding panorama facing title) and 20 engraved vignettes; printed errata slip tipped-in facing p. 1; slight tears at head of pp. 9-13, a little foxing to plates; very good in original red cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, upper cover blocked in gilt, lower cover in blind, pale yellow endpapers, ticket of Westleys & Co. of London to rear pastedown; some splitting to joints and at head and foot of spine, a little wear to corners. **£300**

First edition of this romantic account of Castile and Andalucia by the English artist and traveller Lady Louisa Tenison (1819–1882), with lithographs prepared under the supervision of John Frederick Lewis and based on drawings by the author and Egron Lundgren. With a dramatic frontispiece panorama showing 'The Alhambra from San Nicolas'.

Palau 330044.

#### FROM RUSSIA TO MONGOLIA AND CHINA

**69. TIMKOVSKII, Egor Fedorovich.** *Travels of the Russian mission through Mongolia to China, and residence in Peking, in the years 1820-1821 ... With corrections and notes by Julius von Klaproth ... London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1827.*

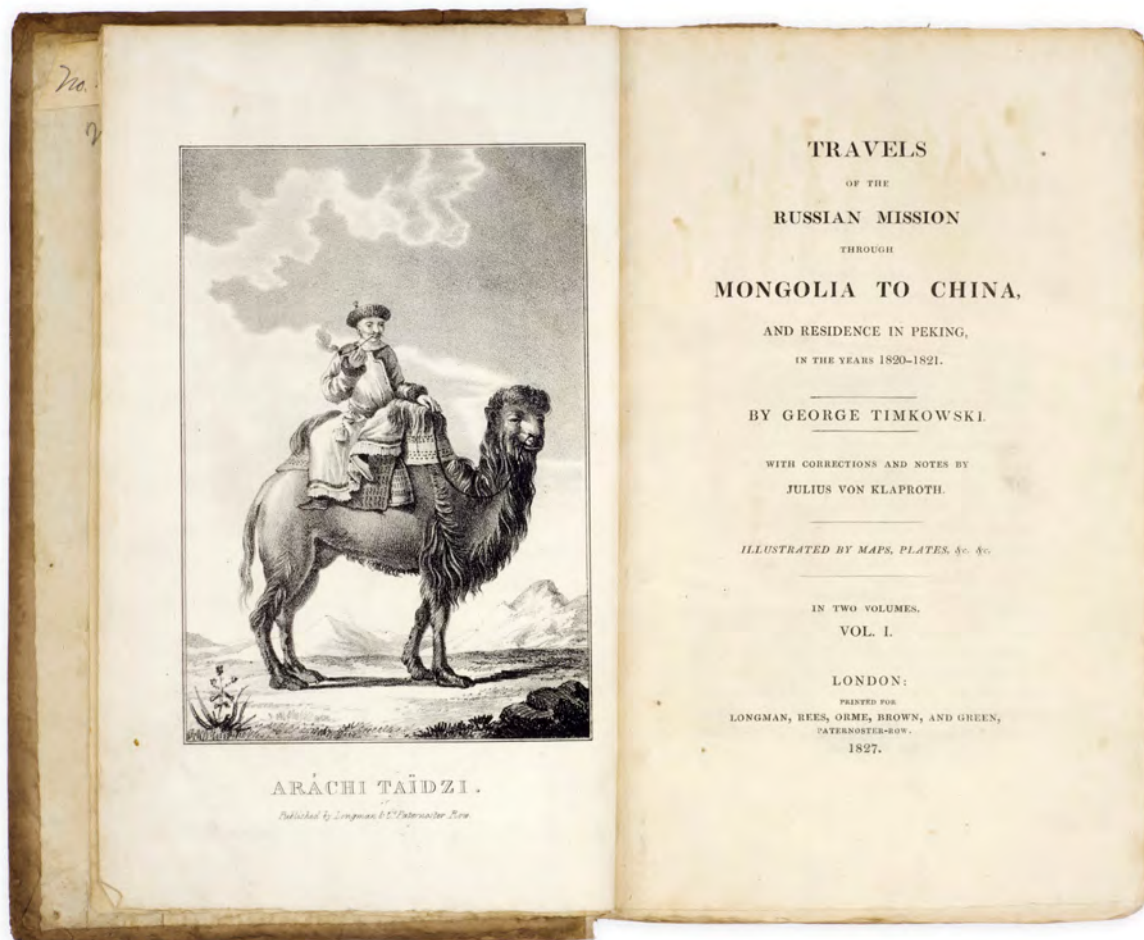
2 vols, 8vo, pp. ix, [1 (blank)], 468, with engraved frontispiece and folding map at end; iv, 496, with folding frontispiece 'Plan of Peking'; some foxing, occasional marks, closed tear to folding map (without loss) neatly repaired; a good uncut copy in original boards, rebounded, new printed spine labels; some wear to corners and edges, and marks to covers, hinges repaired; bookplate in vol. 2 of Duncan Main. **£1100**

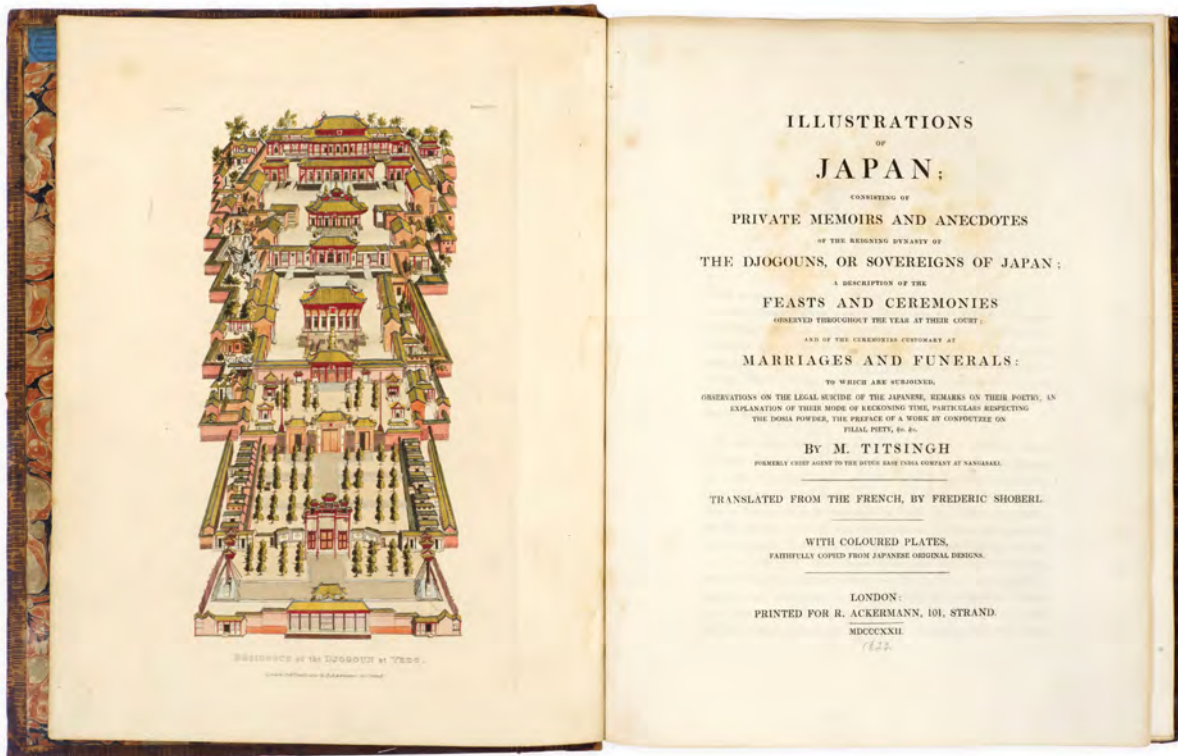
First edition in English (first Russian 1824) of this important description of Mongolia and China by the Russian traveller and diplomat Egor Timkovskii (1790–1875), translated by Hannibal Evans Lloyd (1771–1847).

Timkovskii accompanied a Russian Orthodox mission to Beijing and back in 1820 and 1821, writing here in conclusion that his journey was 'one of the most troublesome, fatiguing, and even dangerous to health, that it is possible to make by land'. Following an opening passage on the Russian mission in Beijing, Timkovskii relates his experiences of Ulaanbaatar (Ourga), the Gobi Desert, Zhangjiakou (Kalgan), the Chinese capital, Turkestan, and Tibet. There is much on Beijing e.g. customs and dress, laws, the state of Christianity, the army, the cold etc., and the second volume includes a lengthy 'Historical, geographical, and ethnographical essay on Mongolia'.

The frontispiece to vol. 1 depicts a Mongolian nobleman smoking a pipe on the back of a camel. Timkovskii's work proved popular, being translated into German, Dutch, French, and Polish.

Cordier, *Sinica* 2474; Lust 550.





## SECRETS OF THE SHOGUNS

**70. TITSINGH, Isaac.** Illustrations of Japan; consisting of private memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning dynasty of the Djogouns, or sovereigns of Japan; a description of the feasts and ceremonies observed throughout the year at their court; and of the ceremonies customary at marriages and funerals ... Translated from the French, by Frederic Shoberl. With coloured plates, faithfully copied from Japanese original designs. *London, for R. Ackermann, 1822.*

Folio, pp. xvi, 325, [1 (blank)]; with 13 coloured plates (1 folding); a little spotting to plates and tissue guards, some offsetting; overall a very good, clean copy in contemporary calf, gilt border to covers, rebounded with original gilt-lettered red morocco spine label laid down, marbled edges and endpapers; some wear to corners and light marks to covers; small label 'Bound by Henington, Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.' and armorial bookplate of George W. Galloway to front pastedown. **£9750**

First edition in English of this remarkable and handsomely illustrated account of isolationist-era Japan by the Dutch East India Company official Isaac Titsingh (1745–1812).

Titsingh arrived in Japan in 1779, serving at the Dutch trading post at Dejima off Nagasaki until 1784, and amassing valuable material on the country with a view to publication. Following his death in 1812 his papers were edited by the great French oriental scholar Abel-Rémusat, appearing at Paris in 1820 as *Mémoires et anecdotes ... du Japon*, with Shoberl's English translation being issued by Ackermann two years later. In comparing Titsingh's 'achievements with those of the other servants of the Dutch East India Company in Japan, he may be fairly termed the most learned of all the Hollanders who visited that country during the two centuries and a half in which Jan Compagnie frequented Hirado and Deshima' (Boxer p. 167).

Divided into two parts, *Illustrations of Japan* opens with a lengthy collection of 'private memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning dynasty of the Djogouns or sovereigns of Japan', followed by notes on feasts and ceremonies, 'legal suicide', poetry, and the Dutch and Chinese factories at Nagasaki. The second part is largely devoted to Japanese marriage and funeral ceremonies, with notes on a secret 'elixir of long life' and the works of Confucius, and ends with a catalogue of Titsingh's 'books and manuscripts, Japanese, French, English, and Dutch ... paintings, engravings, maps, plans, drawings, and coins of Japan'.

The remarkable plates include a frontispiece of the Shogun's residence at Edo, the 1783 eruption of Mount Asama, Japanese origami ('Different ways of folding paper'), and the funeral procession of the governor of Nagasaki.

Abbey, *Travel* 557; Cordier, *Japonica* 450.



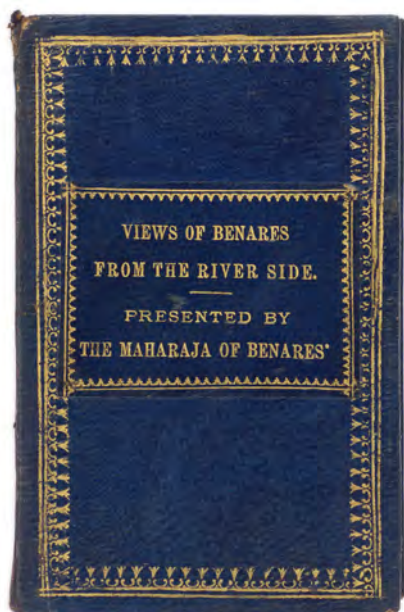
Earthquake & Eruption of the Mountain of Asama-yama. in the Province of Sinano.

1. Mountain of Asama-Yama.  
2. Kusatz-Yama. (origin of the Fire.)

3. Pole which marks the boundaries of the Provinces of Sinano & Kotsouki.  
4. Village at the foot of the Mountain, but more than ten miles from its summit.

5. Village of Oyrate, where there are warm springs.  
6. Mountain twenty miles from Kusatz-Yama.

London: Published by W. Alderman, in Strand.



#### VARANASI GHATS: PRESENTED BY THE MAHARAJA

**71. [VARANASI.]** Views of Benares from the river side. Presented by the Maharaja of Benares. [*Varanasi*, c. 1897].

19 albumen prints (102 x 68 mm) mounted side by side on card folded concertina style, each with cutout printed caption pasted below and within frame ruled in red ink; very slight creasing to a few; very good in original dark blue straight grained morocco, gilt border to covers, gilt lettering-piece to upper cover, decorative endpapers; small losses at head of spine, lower joint split but holding, some rubbing to extremities, lower hinge neatly repaired; ink inscription inside upper cover 'Given me by the Maharaja C.M. Eales Benares Jan 1897'. **£1850**

A very attractive pocket-sized album of views of ghats and buildings along the river Ganges at Varanasi (Benares) in northern India, presented by Prabhu Narayan Singh, Maharaja of Benares from 1889 to 1931, to one C.M. Eales, who served as a Wing Officer with the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

The evocative views, taken from the river, show sixteen ghats (riverfront steps leading to the Ganges) with their beautiful adjoining temples and buildings, together with Ramnagar fort and the Durga Mandir temple. The ghats shown are respectively: Assi Sangam, Bachraj, Chet Singh, Kedar, Raja, Rana Mahal, Munshi, Ahilya, Dashashwamedh, Man Mandir, Lalita, Manikarnika (shown in two images), Bhonsale, Baji Rao, Panchganga, and Gai Ghat.

The prints appear to be reproduced from earlier images taken by Brajo Gopal Bromochary, photographer to the Maharaja of Benares in the late 1860s (compare British Library Photo 984).

## MISSIONS TO THE EAST

**72. WALLAYS, Edmond; Edward Harper PARKER, translator.** *The Missions Étrangères. History of the churches of India, Burma, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Cambodia, Annam, China, Tibet, Corea, and Japan, entrusted to the Society of the 'Missions Étrangères'.* Reprinted from the 'China Review'. *Hong Kong, 'China Mail' Office, 1896.*

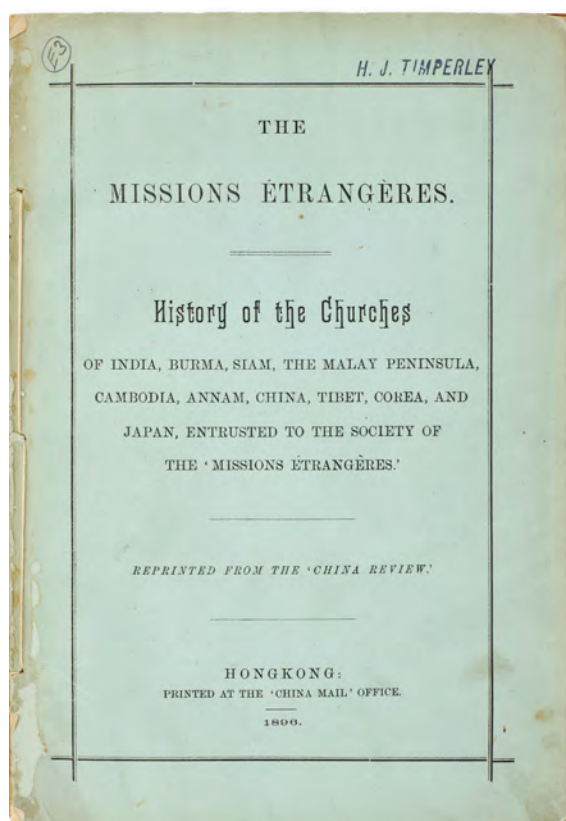
8vo, pp. [2], 136; somewhat toned, pp. 40-41 browned; overall good, stab-stitched in original light blue printed wrappers; spine wanting, light marks and abrasions to covers, a few small creases to edges; ink stamp of 'H.J. Timperley' to upper cover; preserved in a slipcase. **£375**

Scarce account of French missionary activity in Asia by the Belgian priest Edmond Wallays (1842–1925), translated from his Latin original into English by the sinologist Edward Harper Parker (1849–1926).

Opening with a general account of the Missions Étrangères, the text details the history of the preaching of the gospel in the East, with particular attention paid to China and Korea. Parker writes in his preface, dated 1893: 'Since the following chapters were published in the *China Review*, I have had the privilege of seeing the learned and courtly author at Penang once more, and he has been good enough to revise the whole.'

*Provenance:* Harold John Timperley (1898–1954), Australian journalist active in China.

**OCLC finds 2 copies only in the US** (Columbia University and Yale); **Library Hub records a single copy** (Bodleian).





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